HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

127735

No. 53,296—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5281		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	[illegible]
15th "	PERSIA	[illegible]		
22nd "	ARCADIA	[illegible]	INDIA	[illegible]
29th "	ARABIA	7[illegible]		
[illegible]	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec.	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10[illegible]
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
[illegible]	PERSIA	[illegible]		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	[illegible]

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, [illegible] September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
[illegible]	5,5[illegible]	Chevallier	[illegible] Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,2[illegible]	Gregori	3rd Nov. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	1st Dec. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the..........X

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

[illegible] THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 525	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Ionale	5,317	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,537	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
[illegible]	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Oct. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. [illegible]

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.*

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th October, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Behrein Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons on THURSDAY, 6th October, at 8 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND [illegible]

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,800 tons, on or about 12th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th September, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Station and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CHEAP PASSAGES

A BRITISH STEAMER SAILING [illegible] the middle of OCTOBER from BOMBAY for a CONTINENTAL [illegible] accommodation for twelve [illegible] Cabin Passengers, Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Rates reasonable. Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON AND CO.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea). Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3,[illegible]	13th Oct.	1904
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	3,[illegible]	19th	"
BRITANNIA	J. Main	[illegible]	3rd Nov.	"
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	3,[illegible]	12th	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels.
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEER" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 30). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with [illegible] and [illegible], Rubber tyres of [illegible] quality [illegible] Carriages [illegible] [illegible] guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, [illegible] Monograms, &c. &c., in [illegible] at short notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate [illegible] [illegible] orders. For [illegible] apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] Press.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

SMOKELESS
SPORTING POWDERS.
CURTIS & HARVEY'S LTD.
"AMBERITE"
AND
"SMOKELESS DIAMOND."

The above can be procured from the ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED, BOMBAY; also from the following native dealers:
MOHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALIBHOY & SONS.
ESOOFALLY MOHOMEDALLY & CO.
ABDOOLALLY NOORBHOY.
ABDOOL HOOSEIN ESSOOFBHOY.

AGENTS:
FORBES FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

(PLEASE READ AGAIN)

THE GREAT SECRET OF SUCCESS IS EARNESTNESS.

"Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in Life."

WE WILL GIVE TO ALL
From As. 8 to Rs. 2,000
NONE EXCEPTED

To the purchaser of any one of the following articles:—

Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Rs. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (With ten years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH, (With five years' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.

WILL YOU READ THIS!

Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Timekeepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.)

Purchaser's Name and Address will be registered up to the 3rd December and the complimentary packets will be forwarded on the following week which will contain either the article or cash as above mentioned.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 100.

N.B.—Out-Station orders are [illegible] fully attended to [illegible] V.-P. system [illegible] And NOT [illegible] Money Order.

C. ARDESHIR [illegible] & Co.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

D. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

O. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and [illegible] LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SODA [illegible] CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month.

LENTILLES, BEANS small and double, RICE (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LEMONS fresh—all of Italian produce.

MASTICA di CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
MADE OF THE
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4⅞ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅞ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3⅞ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

INVALUABLE IN ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER.

The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia and New Zealand proves it. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a Disease, it has in innumerable instances PREVENTED what would otherwise have been A SERIOUS ILLNESS.

CAUTION.—See Capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.

[illegible] ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, [illegible]

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 2[illegible]

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidise. — Rs. 23 — and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month and not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

[illegible] diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23—Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs. 23, Hunting Rs. 2[illegible]

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEMESIS' THE [illegible] CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Bengal [illegible] Plague [illegible]. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1
F. S. MADON & Co.,
179, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.
AGUE SPECIFIC

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NOT "ONE OF THE BEST" BUT "THE BEST" WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 8	37 11	20
21	22 1	48 4	35 14	30 12	64 6	47 8	37 12	21
22	[illegible] 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 2	47 10	37 [illegible]	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	39 1	23
24	23 8	51 6	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	[illegible] 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 12	48 0	[illegible] 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	[illegible] 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	[illegible] 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 13	65 4	48 9	39 [illegible]	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 [illegible]	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 [illegible]	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 [illegible]	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 [illegible]	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 3	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 [illegible]	34
35	[illegible]	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 12	50 8	41 10	35
36	[illegible]	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	36
37	[illegible]	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 6	51 [illegible]	42 11	37
38	[illegible] 6	66 [illegible]	50 1	42 [illegible]	67 14	51 13	43 6	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 [illegible]	[illegible] 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 6	[illegible]	[illegible] 11	[illegible]	44 [illegible]	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	[illegible] 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	41
42	39 5	71 11	54 12	46 14	[illegible]	[illegible] 3	[illegible]	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	[illegible] 2	70 [illegible]	55 0	47 [illegible]	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 [illegible]	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 [illegible]	71 11	56 12	49 [illegible]	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life; this Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. [illegible] only instead of Rs. 1,[illegible].

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. [illegible], being then free of Premiums before age 50, this payment being about the [illegible] require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to [illegible] for [illegible] he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at [illegible] by yearly payments of Rs. [illegible]

[illegible]

Whose income is dependent [illegible] of Endowment Assurances [illegible] specially recommended.

[illegible] General Manager.

[illegible] APPLICATIONS.

[illegible] CORONATION CIRCUS.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 4th October, 1904, to the Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 7½ per Share will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 4th October, 1904, to the Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

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THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to [illegible] P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October, 1904, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and the Assistant Storekeeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, Parel, 29th September, 1904.

[illegible] READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Imports and Exports of Bullion.
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Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1896 and 1903 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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Bombay Gazette Office, 18, [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS are informed that the date for sending in applications has been EXTENDED to 15th October.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN HOTELS Co, Ltd., are about to take over the Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. W. B. Green & Co. at the Apollo Bunder Green's Restaurant, Bombay.

The Business will be conducted upon precisely the same lines as heretofore, under English management, and its character will not be changed in any respect. The interests of Up-country Clients will receive special attention.

A. J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary, Indian Hotels Co., Ltd.

Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, 28th September, 1904.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER for this Railway System for one year, commencing from 1st January, 1905.

2. Tenders will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, 1904, and should be addressed to the CHIEF AUDITOR, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, in a SEALED COVER, superscribed TENDERS for STATIONERY and PAPER.

3. All Tenders received will be opened in the office of the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, on THURSDAY, 27th October, 1904.

4. Tender Forms can be obtained and all other information and terms may be had on application to

THE CHIEF AUDITOR,
[illegible]

Gorakhpur, 24th September, 1904.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to two p.m. on MONDAY, the tenth day of October, 1904, for the SUPPLY of ten thousand feet of best English quality STEEL RAILS, weighing twenty-one pounds per lineal yard complete with bolts and fish plates.

Offers of suitable second-hand Rails, etc., will also be considered.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Re. one be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. two hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. WILKINSON,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpogli, 30th Sept., 1904.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal [illegible] for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on [illegible] the pattern used at present by [illegible] Road Department, as per sample in the Executive Engineer's Office.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees 250 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 30th Sept., 1904.

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TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette, Bombay.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. [illegible], Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

	LONDON, SEPT. 29.	
SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-2	= + 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-4	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 3-4	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 1-2	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	57 7-8	= — 1-8
EXCHANGE—		
Paris cheques	25·17 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20·93 1-4	= — 1-2
New York Demand	4·85 1-2	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= — 1-8
6 " " "	2 7-8 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= — 1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 3-8 per cent	= do

Extra Council Bills allotments.—Bills on Bombay Rs. 40,000 at 1s.4 1-32d.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-9 value.
WHEAT—
Red Karachi 30 1-8 N.-D. done steady.
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 34 1-2 S.-O., sellers }
Yellow Cawnpore 34 O.-N. done } easier.
Brown 31 1-4 O.-N. done }
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 36 3-4 S.-O., sellers easier
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-2

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 3,000. Spot 6·02—2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·68	5·62	5·60
	+1	+1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·59	5·58	5·58
+1	+1	+1
Mar.-April	April-May	May June.
5·59	5·59	5·60
+1	+1	+1

Receipts at U S Ports	68,000
Do. last year	37,000
Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Do. do Continent	36,000
In New York—	
Spot	10·70 — 10
Futures, month of December	10·28 — 16
Do. do. March	10·41 — 12
In New Orleans—	
Spot	10 3-16 — 3-16
Futures, month of Dec.	10·14 — 17
Do. do. March	10·41 — 19
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 29th September, 1904:—

Cotton	401 bales.
Wheat	24,695 cwts.
Linseed	4,695 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,383 "
Gingellyseed	290 "
Poppyseed	405 "
Groundnuts	178 "
Castorseed	3,346 "
Rice	7,224 "
Myrabollams	nil "
Cottonseed	3,714 "
Mowraseed	1,150 "
Gram	1,378 "
Joowar	5,991 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion .... Rs. 3,84,000
Gold Coin .... Rs. 45,000
Ex s. s. Persia from London.
Gold Bullion .... Rs. 1,50,000
Ex s. s. Chusan from Sydney.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

The usual seasonal change is taking place throughout India and the only rainfall during the past week has been from thunderstorms in different parts of the country. Crop reports continue fairly satisfactory from all quarters while advices of the cotton crop are excellent, and early arrivals are expected. There is an eager inquiry from the mills for early deliveries owing to the difficulty of selection from the balance of stocks available from last season, and we hear of fancy prices being paid. On account of the scarcity of cargo for ready and early shipment the freight market declined from the high rates quoted last week closing steady. The increase in the trade demand for money on the Bengal side, referred to in our last mail report, has continued and extended, but locally this demand has not yet arisen. The silver monthly settlement took place yesterday and the Rupee paper settlement is passing off to-day, and with the easy money conditions prevailing there has been no hitch in these settlements.

The export trade of the past is still slack, with the exception of wheat and linseed which are going forward to Europe in fairly large shipments. The stocks and arrivals of other produce are tailing off.

COTTON.

The very heavy receipts at the U. S. ports during the week under review have caused a considerable decline in the Spot prices of Americans in the home markets. The rise in futures which took place last week was also checked and a reaction set in, the result being a return to about the level of prices ruling in the middle of September. The final Bureau report will be issued in a few days and from the course of the markets during the past week it seems probable that a favourable condition is expected, notwithstanding the bullish advices of a certain clique. We have not yet heard of any reliable crop estimates, and judging from the past year's experience, it is probable that such will not be published for some time to come. A very critical time in the life of the crop is approaching and in the event of early killing frosts a strong upward movement would be established. Should the frost be delayed until the bulk of the crop has been harvested, there is still ample room for a decline in prices. In the meantime, cotton is quickly coming into sight and it is evident that October will be a month of very heavy receipts. It remains to be seen what effect this will have on the markets of the world.

The following are the daily Spot prices of Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report.

	Liverpool.	New York.
Sept. 23rd	6·62	11·20
" 24th	6·62	11·20
" 26th	6·46	11·00
" 27th	6·24	10·90
" 28th	6·04	10·80
" 29th	6·02	10·70

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January and New-York, December.

	Liverpool.	New York.
Sept. 23rd	5·84	10·81
" 24th	5·78	10·75
" 26th	5·68	10·65
" 27th	5·62	10·44
" 28th	5·58	10·44
" 29th	5·59	10·28

In Bombay the market was easier during the past week, but prices have shown slight fluctuations, and business reported has been on very moderate lines. Some purchases on account of local Mills for early deliveries were made, and these tend to maintain quotations both for near and later deliveries of our new crops. Some of the Bengal districts report that cotton picking has begun and arrivals are commencing in a few stations. These command fancy prices out of all proportion to later deliveries, and will probably go into consumption in the local up-country Mills. Until these local wants are satisfied and supplies overtake the demand, prices are not likely to work down to the level of European consumers' ideas, and we do not anticipate any great increase in exports to the Continent for some weeks to come. In the meantime prospects for the coming season are very favourable, as all the crop reports are satisfactory.

It is to be noted that out of a total of some 22,000 bales exported from Bombay in September nearly 20,000 bales have gone to Japan and China. At the close to-day the market has declined, and it is reported that some of the bazaar Bulls are closing their accounts.

The heavy receipts at the U.S. ports are partly the cause of this decline and it is also rumoured that private advices from home are of a Bearish nature.

We quote as follows for new crops:—

Fine M. G. Bengals	November	Rs. 233
do. do.	December	Rs. 224
do. do.	January	Rs. 220
F. G. (M. G.) do	do.	Rs. 204
F. G. (H. G.) do.	do.	Rs. 204
F. G. (M. G.) Khandeish	do.	Rs. 224
Fine M. G. Damangaum	do.	Rs. 243
Do. M. G. Berars fair staple	do.	Rs. 239
Good M. G. Broach	March	Rs. 257

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week	4,822
Receipts from 1st Oct. to Sept. 29th	21,40,616
Shipments for week to Europe	278
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	10,472
Total	10,750
Shipments from 1st Oct. to Sept. 29th	
Europe	9,45,668
Japan	2,86,560
China	27,181
Coast Ports	16,388
Total	12,75,797
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	620
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,250

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		easier.
Estimated sales	bales	4,000
Imports	do	9,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·60	5·55	5·53
—8	—7	—7
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
5·52	5·51	5·51
—7	—7	—7
Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·53	5·53	5·53
—6	—6	—7

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

These markets were quiet but steady during the week under review. A moderate turnover is reported in wheat ready and forward delivery, while in oilseed, linseed is in fair enquiry, but other descriptions are more or less neglected by shippers. Some attention was drawn to castorseed by the large speculative business reported in the bazaar, causing an increase in rates.

LINSEED.—This market was quiet but steady at Rs. 6-5 to Rs. 6-4 throughout the week, closing at the latter rate, with a moderate enquiry for export.

RAPESEED, quiet with little doing. Quotations are almost unchanged from last mail.

POPPYSEED, quiet with prices 1 to 2 annas per cwt lower and little doing.

CASTORSEED.—The market advanced Re. 1 per candy owing to a steady speculative demand in the bazaar. The tone at the close is quieter with little doing for export.

MOWRASEED.—The market remains steady at about Rs. 4-13 per cwt. with a small business passing.

WHEAT.—A fairly large business is reported for export chiefly in White Delhi at about Rs. 4-6 per cwt. The market closes steady.

Week's Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:—

Cotton	4,822 bales
Wheat	1,76,334 cwts
Linseed	48,928 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	19,584 "
Gingellyseed	3,558 "
Poppyseed	7,950 "
Groundnuts	1,913 "
Castorseed	35,704 "
Rice	2,61,600 "
Myrabollams	3,492 "
Cottonseed	47,878 "
Mowraseed	15,383 "
Gram	7,120 "
Jowar	24,914 "
Maize	Nil

SEEDS—	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	6 3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 0 0 to 5 1 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 11 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 13 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	26 0 0 to 25 1-2
WHEAT.—Tone steady	
Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 29 1-2
Club, No. 1	Rs. 30

FREIGHT.

The market declined early in the week and bookings were reported for October shipment picked ports at 16s. 6d. for wheat. Later on prices steadied up and 17s. was paid. For December to May 16s. is quoted but no forward business is reported at this rate. The tone of the market is unsettled, as though sellers are asking higher rates the quantity of cargo offered is limited and there is little actual enquiry even at lower prices, especially for near shipment.

The steamer Inkonka was reported fixed at 17s. 3d. early in the week, October loading.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th June	4	do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 24th September as compared with that of the previous week.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	2,05,693	Increase
Other Deposits	7,84,614	do
Sundries	35,929	do
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	3,99,616	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	33,261	do
Credits on Securities	2,72,045	do
Loans, do.	11,87,733	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased...	22,73,197	do
Balance with other Banks ...	5,74,315	Decrease
Sundries	9,476	Increase
Cash	11,58,472	Decrease

These figures show an increase in the Trade Demand of about 23 3/4 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance was 37 lakhs higher and that of the Bank of Madras 5 3/4 lakhs higher. There is no change in the official rates of the three Presidency Banks, and in our local money market quotations for short deposits are all unaltered, and business is not yet showing signs of any revival from the slackness pervading it during the last few months.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 15th September:—

	Rs.
Silver coin	11,79,25,103
Gold coin and bullion	17,27,32,811
Silver held as security	75,00,000

Total of notes in circulation, Rs. 39,76,57,860.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 40·10 lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday forty lakhs was put up for tender of which amount 35·80 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s. 4d. and the balance 4·20 lakhs in telegraphic tenders at 1s 4 1-32d, at which rates tenderers received 14 per cent. For next week the allotment is again increased to Fifty lakhs. An extra allotment of Rs. 40,000 in Bills on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. is announced.

The mail of the 16th September brings £100,000 silver and £80,000 gold, for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 30,70,000
Bombay	" 17,80,000
Madras	" 40,000
Total	Rs. 48,90,000

The mail of the 23rd September brings £40,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 21,30,000
Bombay	" 14,00,000
Madras	" 4,80,000
Total	Rs. 40,10,000.

The mail of the 30th September brings £70,000 silver and £70,000 gold, for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 19,60,000
Bombay	" 13,80,000
Madras	" 2,80,000
Total	Rs. 36,20,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange remains quite steady both for near and forward deliveries, but the volume of business reported in our local market continues on very moderate lines, and quotations are maintained by business passing in other stations. The enquiry for Bank paper is practically limited to mail requirements, as the quoted forward rates do not tempt buyers. And the same remarks apply to Mercantile bills, which are only in evidence for ready and near deliveries. All forward quotations are the same as given in our last mail report.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.			1s 3 31-32 to 1-4
Bank Demand			1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3	do	do	169 3-4
Marks 3	do	do	138 to 137 3-4
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight		136
Shanghai 30	do	do	190
Japan 30	do	do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

This market gradually declined during the week to Rs. 98-6, at about which rate the settlement passed off to-day. There has been a fair amount of business done during the month and the extreme fluctuations since the last settling day were about 14 annas, for to-day's account. The usual budlees were made at about 3 to 4 annas lower for the settlement of the 31st October.

3 1/2 per cent. cash ....Rs. 98-6
3 1-2 per cent. 31st October ....Rs. 98-3
3 per cent. ready ....Rs. 86-12

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	... 1923	105 0
4 per cent " "	... 1930	105 4
4 per cent " "	... 1932	105 4
4 per cent " "	... 1964	105 4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	... 1934	105 0
4 per cent " "	... 1943	105 4
5 per cent " "	... Tansa	116 117
5 per cent " "	... Sanitary	115 116
4 per cent Bo. Impt. Trust	... 1959	104
4 per cent " "	... 1964	104

BULLION.

The monthly settlement in silver took place on the 29th inst. and passed off smoothly. A large business was put through during the week the Banks having sold heavily. It is reported that the Government of India is buying in London. The up-country demand has slackened off. In gold a moderate business is reported.

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	23 15 6
Australian Bar Gold	23 15 6
Bombay do	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 2 9
Do. Dragons	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	67 10 0
Do. 1st settlement	67 10 0
Do. 2nd do.	67 12 0

PIECE-GOODS.

For whites and greys there is a good demand for spot and goods to arrive, and prices are fully maintained, whilst a fair amount of new business has been placed during the interval. Prints and Fancies are for the most part quiet with very little enquiry or forward delivery, prices are steady.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market during the past week has been quiet but steady, and the sales are estimated at about 4,500 Bales. The price of 10's. various from 6 3/16 to 6 6/16 and of 20s. 6 13/16 to 7 1/16, the extreme figures being for known chaps.

To-day the market is steady with some enquiry for both 10's. and 20's. for the former at steady prices but for the latter buyers are offering lower rates, while the Mills are holding out for full prices as mentioned above.

METALS.

The markets remain steady but there is nothing doing at present in Copper and Yellow Metal either for ready or forward. In iron and steel business is reported in galvanized corrugated sheets and also in steel hoops for forward delivery. Other descriptions show no change.

COALS.

In Cardiff coal the market is quiet with sellers at Rs. 15-8 and buyers at Rs. 15. In Bengal descriptions there is a rise of about 8 annas per ton, owing to higher freights. Sales are reported of Deshergurs at Rs. 12, of Seebpore at Rs. 11-4 and of Hulger's Standard at Rs. 10-8.

SHARES.

The market is quiet. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,280 to Rs. 1,282 1/2, and are quiet at the latter rate. Commercials are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 35. In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 540, Volkarts have improved to Rs. 1,910 X. D. Hingolees to Rs. 140, Indian Cottons to Rs. 148 3/4, New Berars to Rs. 515. In miscellaneous list, Alcocks have improved to Rs. 278. Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 150, Bombay-Burmahs have changed hands at Rs. 8,125, Quarter shares are in demand at Rs. 2,040, Bombay Flours are quiet at Rs. 800, Delhi Flours are steady at Rs. 171. Kemps are steady at Rs. 240, Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 510, Fort Cannings have changed hands at Rs. 420, Bombay Telephones are steady at Rs. 25 1/2. In Railway Companies, Tapti valleys are weak at Rs. 380, C. D. Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 505. In Mill Companies Central India have declined to Rs. 1,545. Swadeshis are steady at Rs. 865. Chinas are quiet at Rs. 590. Currimbhais are unchanged at Rs. 590. Davids at Rs. 217 1/2. A large number of Standard Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 415. Jamsheds have changed hands at Rs. 66. Manekji Petits, have ruled at and about Rs. 2,010 C. D. Morarjis have advanced to Rs. 1,850 C. D. Sholapurs are steady at Rs. 1,900 X. D. Hindustan Mill shares are steady at Rs. 375. Indian Manufacturing shares are unchanged at Rs. 400. Kohinoors are steady at Rs. 345. Khandesh Mill shares have improved to Rs. 650. Southern Marathas have changed hands at and about Rs. 127 1/2. The rest of the Companies are quiet and unchanged at previous quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet but steady
Good Bhownuggar	.....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 1-2
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	26 3-4

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Total Bullion, £33,900,000 Increase £500,000
Public Deposits, £8,400,000 Decrease £300,000
Other Deposits, £41,900,000 Increase £1,400,000
Govt Securities, £14,200,000 Unchanged
Other Securities, £25,500,000 Increase £1,200,000
Notes and Gold, £29,000,000 Unchanged.
The Banks Reserve is 58 per cent of the Liabilities

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT AVOCA.

The hired Transport Avoca, Captain Windebanks sailed last evening for Port Elizabeth and Durban. She conveyed 4th Dragoon Guards, consisting of 17 officers, 3 ladies, 3 warrant officers, 2 women, and 5 children, 576 non-commissioned officers and men, 17 women, and 28 children, 4 followers, and 5 chargers; No. 53 Co. R. G. A. comprising 2 officers, 31 men, 5 women, and 6 children; Head Quarter and half Battalion, 1st Norfolk Regiment consisting of 8 officers, 2 ladies, 4 warrant officers, 3 women and 4 children, 529 non-commissioned officers and men, 10 women and 11 children. Captain W. [illegible]. Nichol R. G. A. and Lieutenant D. G. T, Sneyd.

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

Major F. B. S. Woodwright, Captain B. S. Carew, Captain and Mrs. C. R. Guant, Captain C. Parker Toulson, Captain and Mrs. S. Rickards, Captains H. T. McClellan, B. H. H. Mathew-Lawnowe, C. M. Grogan, Lieuts. H. T. W. Wyllie, G. B. Lamont, C. B. Hornby, 2nd Lt. D. B. Drummond, A. Carton-de-Weart 2nd-Lieutenant A. Wright, and Mrs. C. G. Diggory and Son, S. Major and Mrs. C. Curtis and 3 children, and Master C. Lee, Mr. Driscoll, Hon. Lt. S. G. Sanders,

1ST NORFOLK REGIMENT.

Major and Mrs. G. Massey, Major and Mrs. C. B. Close, Captain G. Head, Lieuts H. R. Done, A. D. Buzzard, Brudenell-Bruce, F. J. Cresswell, J Bagenell, Major J. Gleed, Band-Master G. Dean Captains P. C. Douglas, R. A. M. C., W. M. Power, R. A. M. C. Assistant-Surgeon W. P. B. Hart, I.S.M.D. and F. A. Bergin—I.S.M.D.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST EMPLOYES' SPORTS.

YESTERDAY afternoon, the Bombay Improvement Trust employes held their Athletic Sports on the Marine Lines Maidan before a fair attendance of spectators. Mr G. O. W. Dunn, the Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust offered a prize of a silver cup for the highest aggregate number of marks obtained by any competitor in all events except the egg and spoon race, the three legged race, throwing the cricket ball, and sack and cycle races. The Cup was won by C F Fernandez. Messrs H C Macnee, G F Lund, E R Fischer and N D Katrak acted as stewards while the starters were Messrs N Hammett and S F Dias. At the close of the sports Mrs. G O Dunn distributed the prizes to the successful competitors and on the motion of Mr. Shilstone, the Secretary, an enthusiastic vote of thanks was given to her, Mr. Dunn in returning thanks on behalf of Mrs Dunn and himself laid stress on the subject of physical culture in the encouragement of which the sports were held. He also thanked Messrs. N Hammett and S F Dias who were the prime movers of the gathering and those outsiders who contributed their share in making the event a successful one.

A band was in attendance and refreshments were provided. Results:—

Long Jump—G R Date
High Jump—P Dessai 1; Parvi 2.
220 yards Flat Race—C M Mali 1; C F Fernandez 2.
Egg and Spoon Race—J Barretto.
Half Mile Flat Race—G R Date 1; S B Rodrigues 2.
Three Legged Race—S B Rodrigues 1; J Barretto 2.
Quarter Mile Flat Race—B Desai 1; S Desai 2.
Throwing the Cricket Ball—Mr. Parvi.
120 Yards Hurdle Race—C F Fernandez 1; G B Palelkar 2.
100 Yards Flat Race—G B Palelkar 1; S Desai 2.
Quarter Mile Walking Race—Lobo 1; G R Date 2.
Sack Race 100 Yards—Parvi.
One Mile Cycle Race—Mehta.

A Tug-of-war and flat races for the Trust peons and sepoys were added to the programme and evoked great interest, the winners being awarded cash prizes by the Chairman.

THE GIRGAUM GAMBLING CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED OF TRESPASS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup delivered judgment in the case in which Superintendent Barnett charged Virji Tricumji and six other Hindus, Virji with keeping a common gaming house and with trespass and the rest of the accused with gambling and trespass. Mr. Acworth, of Messrs Little and Company, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Messrs Chunilal H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, and Velinker and Kapadia, pleaders.

His Worship held that the warrant issued by the Commissioner of Police for the arrest of the accused was not a valid one, and the presumption permitted by section 7 of the Gambling Act as to what was a common gaming house could not therefore be drawn. At the time the accused were arrested in the house it was lying vacant, and as Mr. Merwanji H. Mody, who was in charge of it, had never given any one permission to occupy it, it followed that the accused had no right to enter it, and were trespassers.

Moreover, there was nothing to show that gaming was carried on in the house on any previous occasion. His Worship cited authorities to show that a house, room or place could not be held to be a common gaming house unless it was habitually used for that purpose, and the Court was, therefore, of opinion that the house in question was not a common gaming house, as there was no evidence to prove that it was so used with the permission of the owner or occupier. The Court, acquitted the accused of the charges under sections 4 and 5 of the Gambling Act but held them guilty of wilful trespass and convicted and sentenced each of them to pay the maximum penalty for the offence, namely Rs. 20.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 13th August amounted to Rs. 2,374 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 240. Total earnings from 1st July to 13th August were Rs. 16,016, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 166.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 13th August amounted to Rs. 5,70, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,773. Total earnings from 1st July to 13th August were Rs. 45,381, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 8,090.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY—Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Money refunded if it fails to cure: 1/1½. all Chemists.—PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis Mo, U. S. A, KEMP AND Co. BOMBAY

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, OBESITY, &c.

"A Specific for Obesity."—
The Vienna Medical Press.

Average dose:—A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.
MARRIAGES.

ASPIN—MANNERS—At St Thomas's Church Heaton Chapel Manchester, by the Rev H J Jones Arthur William Aspin of Sourabaya Java third son of James Aspin Esq of Downhill Glasgow to Lalla Wallis eldest daughter of Thomas Henry Manners Esq of Heaton-Mersey Manchester.

BEST—BEVINGTON—Sept 7 at St John's Church Sevenoaks Sara Constance, daughter of Col and Mrs Bevington Merle Wood Sevenoaks to R Best barrister-at-law Dublin.

BOSWORTH-SMITH—PETTITT—Sept 7 at St Mathias's Earl's Court P Bosworth-Smith of Tank Mine Oorgaum Kolar Gold Fields South India to Ellen Annette Pettitt daughter of the late H Pettitt.

CARNEGY—KINGHAM—Sept 7 at St Margaret's Church Westminster, Capt R L Carnegy 9th Goorkha Rifles, son of the late Major J O Carnegy J P to Margery daughter of Mr and Mrs E Kingham.

CHAWNER—WALL—At Tighnabruaich Kyles of Bute Scotland, on the 8th September by the Rev Angus Macdonald, Laurence Chaloner Chawner Lieutenant Hampshire Regt to Sheila Moira younger daughter of the late Richard Wall Bengal Civil Service India (Indian papers please copy.)

DAUNCEY—GAMBIER—Sept 8 at St Peter's Frimley G L [illegible] son of Capt P Dauncey (late 77th Regt) to Enid Rolanda daughter of Capt J W Gambier R N J P.

FRASER—KEDDLE—Sept 7 at Netherbury Church, Dorset Lieut R H Fraser R N son of the late Col R W Fraser to Honora Blanche Gertrude daughter of the late Rev R A Keddle.

KNOX—RAMSAY—Sept 3 at St Peter's Church Bekesbourne Kent W J son of the late Major F B Knox R A to Edith Patricia daughter of R Ramsay.

MONRO—ADAMSON—On August 28th at St James's Church New Brighton by the Rev Hilton Stewart, vicar Hector Alexander Monro eldest son of the late Dr C E Monro of Newtown N Wales and of Mrs C E Monro of Hurstpierpoint to Kathleen Emma Adamson widow of the late T R Adamson Esq and eldest daughter of A T Cooper Esq both of Port Said Egypt.

ROGERS—ANDERSON—Sept 10 at St John's Church Clapham Rise E Rogers of Inland Revenue, son of G Rogers, of Leytonstone to Jessie Helen Isabel daughter of the late J Anderson.

STEPHENS—DOWNES—Sept 5 at St Robert's Roman Catholic Church Harrogate Lieut S T Stephens R N, H M S Implacable third son of J T Stephens Esq J P Wanderwell House Bridport to Grace daughter of T Downes.

DEATHS

COXON—Sept 7 at Leonard Place, Kensington Lucy wife of the late Capt W Coxon 18th Hussars aged 72

D'ARCY—Sept 9 at La Turbie South of France Annie wife of Lieut Col D'Arcy late 3rd batt Northamptonshire Regt aged 76.

FERRAND—Sept 12 at Peck Hill Sydenham J G Ferrand formerly Superintendent of Government Stamps Madras aged 82.

GIBBS—Sept 16 at Netherleigh South Nutfield Mary Catherine eldest daughter of the late R Gibbs surgeon R N aged 86.

HAWKINS—Sept 6 at Tunbridge Wells Sophia Constantia daughter of the late W, Hawkins, of the Honourable East India Company's Civil Service Madras Presidency aged 83.

JAMES—Sept 9 at Fitzroy Road Regent's Park H James of the Admiralty son of the late J James also of the Admiralty.

SMITH—Sept 7 at Brighton Vice-Admiral T E Smith R N aged 76.

STEVENS—At 3 Brock Terrace The Grange Guernsey Sept 5 1904 General Henry Borlase Stevens His Majesty's Indian Army. Aged 79 Indian papers please copy.

TRENCH—Sept 3 at St Hubert's Gerrard's Cross, Bucks W M Le P Trench of Courtenay North Saanich Vancouvers Island son of Col [illegible] W Le P Trench aged 57.

WHITE—Sept 9 at Lewisham Hill Capt W G White R N.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOTELER—September 27, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of Colonel F W Boteler, R F A, of a daughter.

STEVINSON—September 27, at Annefield House, Mysore, the wife of J S Stevinson, I C S, of a son.

DEATH.

LITTLEDALE—September 21, at Murree, Punjab, instantaneously killed by lightning, Elsie Mary Primrose, dearly loved daughter of Colonel Littledale, 4th Dragoon Guards and granddaughter of the late General Primrose, C S I, aged 18 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m., Sun sets, 5h. 49m. High water 2-42m., 2-33a. Low water, 8-24m., 8-39a.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, annual Athletic Sports, 2 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Football Tournament.
Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y.M.C.A.
Drawing Room meeting at Messrs. Aston's in aid of the Young Women's Camp at Igatpuri.
D. N. Poor Boy's Seminary, Prize Distribution, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 51m. Sun sets, 5h. 48m. High water 3-41m., 2-34a. Low water, 9-27m., 9-38a.

THEFT AT AN OFFICER'S BUNGALOW.—Captain C. F. Bishop, R. G. A., who resides in a bungalow adjoining the Royal Garrison Artillery Officers' Mess, Colaba, has reported to the Police the theft of two dress suits of the value of Rs. 250 from a cupboard in his bedroom, during his absence at Deolali between 11th September and 21st idem. When Captain Bishop went to Deolali, he left the house and the cupboard open and took with him only one servant. The other servants, hamal, two syces, [illegible] dhobie etc., were left behind. The matter is being investigated by the police.

SHRIMALI BRAHMINS SOCIAL CONFERENCE.—The second Conference of these Brahmins will be held at Jamnagar on the 29th 30th and 31st October. Mr. Narotamdas Dolatram Trivedi has been pleased to preside.—Shrimali Brahmin Students coming to Bombay to appear at any of the ensuing University Examinations will be accommodated with boarding and lodging free of charge. They are requested to send in their applications within one month before their Examination day to Mr. Narotamdas Dolatram Trivedi, President S. V. Mandal, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest yesterday, at the G.I.P. Railway Infirmary at Byculla, relative to the death of Luximibai, a Hindu woman, aged sixteen. The deceased was the wife of Kishnoo Pandoo, a coppersmith employed at the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, at Parel, and lived with him at the Railway Infirmary at Byculla. For the last two years Luximibai had been out of her mind. She was sleepy and morose and forgot things. She was missed from home on Wednesday last and the next day her body was found floating in a well in the compound of the Infirmary. All the ornaments, which deceased used to wear, were found intact on her person. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while of unsound mind.

GHARRYWALLA AND HIS FARE.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Forde charged Ernest G. Pedder, an appraiser in the Customs, with refusing to pay a legal fare for hire to a hackney victoria driver named Sakaram Babaji. It appeared the accused engaged the complainant's gharry on Thursday for about five hours and when the fare was demanded of him, what the complainant got was two slaps on the face. The accused feeling his pockets said he had no money to pay; and asked the gharrywalla to go away. The accused defended himself by saying he had no money to pay the complainant when he disengaged him at Rutherfield Street, and so he asked him to come the next morning to him for his legal fare, because he was willing to pay it and had never refused it to him. The complainant on being questioned by the Magistrate said he was never asked by the accused to come to him next morning for his fare, but was entirely refused it. The Magistrate ordered the accused to pay Rs. 7 for fare and detention to the complainant.

DISPUTED CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Jebb charged Mrs. Overthrow, a Eurasian woman, residing at DeLima Street, Mazagon, with criminal trespass. Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused. Joseph Golding, the complainant, in his evidence stated that one Mrs. Clarke died on the 13th September leaving four children to his care. The accused was in no way related to Mrs. Clarke. On Thursday last during his absence from home for a few hours, the accused came and took away the children. He reported the matter to the police. The accused denied the charge and said the children belonged to her deceased sister and she took them away with permission. She requested the Court to be permitted to keep the children in her protection. The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that the accused had no right to take away the children from the complainant's protection. Her intention was, however to show fondness to the children and his Worship considered a nominal sentence would meet the exigencies of the case. The accused was sentenced to a day's nominal punishment and ordered to make over the children to the complainant.

CUTTING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.—Dhondoo Babaji a Hindu, mill hand, residing at Ghorupdeo Road, cut off the nose of a Hindu woman, named Adibai, aged twenty-two with some sharp instrument at his house, on last Thursday evening and absconded. The police inquiries showed that the woman who had been in the keeping of the accused for nine years, left him about a week ago and went to live with her parents at Chinchpoogley Road. About 5 p. m. on Thursday last, the accused met her outside the mill belonging to Tapidas and Company, at Parel and asked her to accompany him to his room and take her clothes away which she had left at his house. She complied with his request and accompanied him with a boy named Ramchundra. On arriving at his room the accused lighted a lamp and assisted the woman in getting her clothes together, while she was thus engaged the accused put the boy Ramchundra out of the room, extinguished the light, seized her from behind and with some sharp instrument cut her nose off and then decamped. The woman returned to her parents and informed them of what the accused had done to her. Her father then made a report to the police. The woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where she has been detained.

THE CHOWPATTY MURDER.—At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquest, relative to the death of Keshew Ghow, a Hindu aged twenty-five, who died from a wound inflicted on his head with a curry stone by his brother-in-law Luximon Dhondoo in a house at Gamdevi Road, Chowpatty, on Sunday last. The accused Luximon Dhondoo was present at the inquiry. It appeared that the deceased's wife died about five months ago, leaving behind her three children; and since then quarrels had been going on between the deceased and the accused as to who should keep and maintain the children. On Sunday last they had an altercation over the same subject, when, it was alleged, the accused picked up a curry slab, which was lying on a window and hurled it at the deceased with such a force as to smash his skull. Dr. Arthur Powell, Coroner's Surgeon who made an autopsy of the body, in his evidence, stated that both sides of the skull had been fractured, the fractured pieces of the bone being depressed into the brain. There was also a line of fracture, extending across the base of the skull and running the depressed fragments. Dr. Powell was of opinion that the injuries were caused by some blunt heavy instrument. The curry slab produced before him might have caused the injuries, if the [illegible] resting against some firm body such as [illegible] ground. The accused in his statement to the Coroner stated there had been an ill feeling between him and the deceased, since the death of the latter's wife. The deceased asked him to feed the children and he refused to do so and they had constant quarrels over it. On the day in question the deceased abused him, whereupon he threw the curry stone at him. He did not know if the stone struck him, as he simply threw it at him. The Jury on the evidence returned a verdict of wilful murder against Luximon Dhondoo, who was then committed by the Coroner to the next Criminal Sessions.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

THE BATTLE OF LIAU-YANG.

A GRAPHIC NARRATIVE.

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WITH THE JAPANESE LEFT ARMY,
via Tien-tsin, SEPT. 7.

On August 25 the Japanese army was ready for the final operation against the Russian concentration between Mukden and An-shan-chan, the main force of which was believed to be at Liau-yang.

The corps of General Oku and of General Nodzu had again come into close touch at Hai-chang General Kuroki, having forced the Mo-tien Pass, had his right on the Liau-yang road and his left within signalling distance of General Nodzu's right. The Japanese eight divisions therefore, from right to left were:—With General Kuroki—the Guards Division, the 2nd Division and the 12th Division; with General Nodzu—the 10th Division and the 5th Division; with General Oku—the 4th Division, the 3rd Division, and the 6th Division. One Brigade of the latter was holding Ying-kau until it was relieved by the reserve troops from Japan.

The obvious strategy was for General Kuroki to strike the Russian communications north of Liau-yang, while the remaining five divisions attacked from the south. The left of this grand Japanese advance rested on the great Liau plain taking the underfeatures of the mountainous centre of Manchuria through which the railway passes. General Nodzu's corps followed the first valley furnishing a road parallel to the railway. On the right General Kuroki's movements were obscure

After this general outline I must confine my narrative to the force of which I have ocular knowledge. Immediately the outpost came into touch, four miles north of Hai-cheng, General Oku was opposed by a Russian rearguard sent to delay him consisting of one battery and perhaps one brigade. This force did its work well and successfully delayed the advance for three days its efforts being aided by the weather, which turned to rain and made the roads in a terrible condition.

At this period the whole plain and half the hill-sides are covered with millet 10ft. high. Consequently the Japanese had complete visual cover to mask their movements.

On the 28th the Russian rearguard had accomplished its work, but was forced to abandon its guns 15 miles south of Liau-yang.

On the same day information reached us in a round-about manner that General Kuroki had been attacked the previous day by a superior force, but was able to hold his own. It is significant that on this day the 10th Division was detached to form a junction with Kuroki or to go to his assistance as the case might be.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

On the 29th the headquarters halted while the advance guard felt the Russian front. The Russians had selected three positions for the defence of Liau-yang. The first line was a chain of low hills at right angles to the railway six miles south of the town. The next was a supporting range 1,000 yards north of this, and the third was a line of clever intrenchments actually in the flats of the suburbs. On the first line no resource known to modern engineers for field works had been overlooked. The position had an intrenched front of about five miles, and was held for double this extent when the rival forces first came into touch. The real position consisted of five distinct hills joined by low saddles. On the right were lofty Gibraltar-like rocks about 600ft. high, and from this point all the artillery fire was directed by telephone. The rest of the position averaged about 200ft. in height.

In front of the rocky eminence on the right, and conterminous with the railroad, was a Chinese village, the walls of which were loop-holed. The whole front of the position was connected with entanglements and the obvious salients were supported by sunk pits containing sharp stakes at the bottom. The approaches to the whole front consisted of a gently sloping plain many hundred acres in extent, deep in crops and studded with half-a-dozen Chinese hamlets.

Towards the Russian left the country was more broken. The Russians did not consider intrenchment necessary here, but trusted to their second position to save this flank. The position, however, at Liau-yang required protection against the Japanese advance from the east. The lie of the river on which the town stands its tributary, and the underfeatures east of the town gave this protection, as my narrative will show.

On the 29th, while General Oku was feeling his front, the 5th Division on his left came into contact with the Russians holding the unintrenched hills on the left and made sufficient impression to allow the artillery to be brought into action.

INFANTRY ATTACKS REPULSED.

The 30th opened threatening and found the Japanese army deployed under cover of the crops facing seven hills which the Russians held. It was evident from the outset that General Oku's recent successes had caused him to despise the staying power of his enemy, for without waiting for adequate preparation he pushed his infantry down to the limit of the standing crops which had not come under the Russians' precautionary sickles.

The Russians, from the rocky eminence which I have already mentioned, could get occasional glimpses of snake-like infantry columns, and they opened an accurate shrapnel fire from four gun positions, which throughout two days of fighting remained masked. In fact, the Russian tactics at Liau-yang were a revelation for which General Oku had to pay dearly. As the Russian guns opened the Japanese batteries distributed all along the front began to shell the crests which looked likely to be gun positions, but the shelling that day had no effect upon the defenders' fire beyond increasing its intensity.

After an artillery duel lasting all day, which in point of casualties must have been more serious to the attack than to the defence, since in the damp atmosphere the Japanese guns raised a haze which was wafted higher than the corn concealing them, the divisional commanders were ordered to press the infantry forward at dusk. This movement was prepared by a heavy artillery fire in which the Japanese had 100 field-guns and 60 howitzers engaged. Against this the Russians returned a spirited fire from probably 48 field guns, of which the fire was indirect.

The result of this infantry advance was abortive Gallantly the little infantrymen responded to the order in their groups of 12 which is their formation for such an attack and pressed up toward the inferno prepared for them. The leading battalions of the 4th and 6th Divisions essayed the approaches to the rocky eminence, but a sleet of lead from the loophold village at the base of the eminence and from the supporting trenches swept them back and they were fain to dig themselves into the soft mud on the fringe of the standing corn. The 3rd Division with the gallant 34 Regiment leading, made a similar attempt nearer the centre, but the result was the same harrowing slaughter.

On the Russian left the right brigade of the 3rd Division and the 5th Division had made better progress though this even was little then but the men of the 3rd Division had seized a small underfeature and the 5th Division had made good the hills in front of them which the Russians had faild to intrench. Anyhow considering the disparity of the rival force at sundown the laurels rested with the Russians.

But the Japanese art of war counsels persistency, and they have material that can be persistent. In spite of the failure of this first attack, another was ordered to begin at 2 on the following morning. The cold grey morning witnessed another scene of slaughter on the Russian right as the defenders again hurled the attack back. The Japanese attacked with valour and deserved success, but the enfilading fire on every salient swept each rush away before the men could even lay hands on the entanglements.

But the 5th Division had more success against the Russian left. The position here was composed of a brush-covered hogsback, sloping to the east, defended by a triple line of trenches with a glacis protected by a 10ft. entanglement covering a honeycomb of pits containing spikes at the bottom. The lower feature of this hill was a salient, but the upper works were flanked by a conical hill in front which acted as a bastion and which was also cunningly intrenched.

In the semi-darkness of the morning the 41st Regiment carried this underfeature after losing 75 of the 100 pioneers who hacked their way through the entanglement with axes. The men, rushing through the gap overpowered the sentries in the trenches before the supports, sleeping in splinter proofs behind could reinforce them. But daybreak brought a tragedy of the kind which is so common in modern war. Shell fire, believed to be from Japanese guns, drove this gallant storming party from its hold, filling the Russian trenches with Japanese dead. Thus an hour after sunrise the position of the defence and of the attack on this front was practically the status quo.

All the preceding day I had heard the sound of the 5th Division's guns and a more muffled booming to the north-east, which I conjectured came from General Kuroki's guns. But it would seem certain that Kuropatkin had concentrated his main force previously in an endeavour to crush General Kuroki, and that thereby the main feature of the Japanese strategical plan had been foiled. Anyway, as far as we could judge, neither the 10th Division nor General Kuroki made any perceptible progress in five days of fighting, and we know that after the second day, the Russians only held General Oku and General Nodzu with a rearguard.

But now for the fighting on the 31st. The weather was now fine, and the energy of this southern attack all the morning was concentrated in an artillery fire on the bushy hill that had been won and lost. At 10 o'clock we could see the 5th Division moving up against the Russian left. The slow and creeping work of this Division had enabled them to approach within nearer range of the enemy, and their little hand howitzers, which weapons accompany every infantry brigade, were now brought up to the support of the firing line. They massed against rocky excrescences which gave cover from the Russian artillery fire until the preparation seemed complete then they extended down the inner and outer slope of the ridge in company columns in single line, shoulder to shoulder, lying down. At a quarter to 12 the advanced lines broke into groups of 12 and began a series of rushes according to the usual method of Japanese infantry attack. After making a short rush the men lie down. They do not fire, rifle support coming from the supports in rear. In this case the firing line was thrown out along the actual crest which divided the two attacking lines.

There is a moment of intense excitement while the summit of the Russian position is like a miniature Mount Pelee in eruption owing to the bursting of dozens of Shimoshi shells. The head of the assault is in the gap in the entanglement. The artillery is supporting the assault. Three or four ground mines explode in the midst of the leading assaulting groups. Then as the smoke clears the black-coated Russians are seen leaving the position. In a moment the Japanese are in, and the whole of the lines in support on the crest are firing down the slope into the retreating Russians.

But one swallow does not make a summer. Although the underfeature of the bushy hill was carried, the rest of the assault failed miserably. No Japanese could live within 500 yards of the bastion hills, and though the Japanese came out of the corn until the groups were so numerous that I can liken them only to swarming bees, it was only to be swept backwards into cover again, leaving behind the heavy price of their valour. The handful of men who had seized the hill were able to hold it, but could not advance an inch, and as the afternoon wore on, All along the line no movement could be traced except the moving [illegible] of some few Japanese batteries. The artillery duel however continued unabated. Along the fringe of the Japanese front individual infantrymen had [illegible] themselves in where mounds or watercourses made it possible to escape the scorching fire of the Russian rifles while all the time the Russian shrapnel [illegible] causing hundreds of casualties in the flats.

But Oku was growing desperate. From the position of the 5th Division it was evident that the 10th Division and Kuroki were making no headway, so Oku determined upon the third general assault that night—just think of it—the third in 24 hours! All day he had been moving his reserves up into the firing line. At 7 o'clock the whole strength of the Japanese artillery began a rapid fire preparation of the whole position taking it in sections. This continued for an hour afterwards for the third time in 24 hours the infantry was hurled against the position in a general assault.

It was a repetition of all the previous assaults except at one portion of the line. For the rest there was gruesome evidence on the following morning to show how, like hares in snares, heroic infantry had struggled into barbed wire entanglements to die, how, blundering in the darkness, sections had thrown themselves down 30 yards from the flaring line of muzzles whose flashes [illegible] the goal they were never to win. But the first battalion of the 34th Regiment, which for 48 hours had been lying in the scrub at the foot of the great glacis on the centre hill, broke through abbatis and entanglements, and, in spite of a flanking fire which swept away group after group had enough endurance to reach the first trench.

What happened there none know; but in the morning, when we viewed the position, Russians and Japanese were lying intermingled waist-deep in the ditch, while from parapet to entanglements, perhaps 150 yards, the thick trail of prostrate khaki told a tale that no pen can describe.

FINAL STAGES OF THE FIGHT.

LATER.

On September 1 I arose from my bivouac in a Chinese village to find the Japanese infantry occupying the whole southern Russian position—namely the country from the rocky eminence to the rough country seized by the 5th Division. As seen from the summit of the position Liau-yang lay in the plain due north, a walled city with a predominating pagoda. At the back of this were the river and the hills which Kuropatkin was holding against the [illegible] and Kuroki's Divisions.

The general impression was that we had only to advance to occupy the town, but the [illegible] General Oku and General Nodzu required a [illegible] rest. In 50 hours the former had made four [illegible] infantry assaults which had failed and had [illegible] through the inclement weather solely on [illegible] carried on the person, while the [illegible] ammunition had to be replenished. [illegible] Russians had fallen back in good order, [illegible] everything with them except some 200 of their dead while the only prisoners who fell into Japanese hand were the seven men whom I have already mentioned who were entombed in and observation [illegible] casemate on the brush-covered hill. The Japanese storming party had piled sandbags over the orifice of the casemate. It was altogether an extraordinary incident for the entombed Russians had shot [illegible] officers who wished to parley with them and eventually surrendered 36 hours later. They were in a horrible state, three being desperately wounded.

I will not dwell on the sickening and harrowing sights of the battlefield except to mention one incident in the centre. Here during the evening assault on the 31st the stormers of the 1st Battalion of the 34th Regiment had penetrated to the highest trench and had overpowered the Baikal Cossacks who were holding it, but its supports from the splinter-proof shelter behind had fallen with their bayonets on the gallant Japanese in the moment of their success and the bodies of both Japanese and Cossacks lay piled thick upon each other in a hideous heap.

The sound of guns, however, brought us back to the present, glad not to contemplate the distressing past. The Russian shrapnel was again breaking over the 5th Division which was engaged in occupying the Russian second position, which had likewise been evacuated during the night. I could also with glasses make out the Russian batteries opposing the 10th Division, and a dull muffled roar showed us that Kuroki was still battering against Kuropatkin's left. But still it was believed that the Russians were only holding the approaches to Liau-yang with a small rearguard and the Staff was so confident that it informed the attachés in the evening that the enemy had fallen back panic-stricken before the 5th Division, that Liau-yang was to be occupied on the following morning, and that as soon as the troops had been replenished they would push on.

I returned to our bivouac over the battlefield through acres of millet, where the Japanese infantry had been mown down in hundreds. Already 20 or 30 columns of smoke showed where the Japanese dead had been collected for cremation. I visited several dressing stations of the field hospital. All were filled to double their capacity. The victims were cheerful, glorying in their wounds. The hospital arrangements were splendid, but the position was taken at a terrible cost. The casualties of the Japanese five divisions at the lowest computation were not less than 10,000, and probably were more, for owing to the crops many wounded were not found, and must have died miserably, while many bodies will never be found until the crops are cut.

All the time reserves were passing up to the fighting line to fill the vacancies, while trains of ammunition carts were hastening forward. It is impossible even to conjecture what the expenditure was. An examination of the enemy's trenches showed that the Japanese shell fire was not so devastating as was anticipated, and, as I surmised, only charges of shrapnel were found in the Russian batteries whose fire was indirect from the reverse of the position throughout.

It is impossible to estimate the Russian losses, but giving the Japanese shrapnel its due, and knowing that the rifles of the 5th Division did great execution among the enemy retreating from the bushy hill, I should say that they amounted to half those of the attacking force. It must be remembered that my estimate of the Japanese casualties does not include those of the 10th Division nor those suffered by General Kuroki's force.

The morning of September 2 was bright and clear. At daylight General Oku's infantry began to feel Liau-yang, and found that the enemy by no means intended to abandon the town without a struggle. As the infantry began to advance the artillery opened fire from three positions in front of the town, and by 9 o'clock it was realised that the two forces had settled down to another stubborn battle. Their positions, therefore, require description.

The railway enters Liau-yang on the western side. Here is the station and the Russian settlement. From the west of the railway right round to the south-eastern face of the town the Russians had dug lines of trenches in the level which stretched through the suburbs perhaps four miles to the river east of the town, here passing among many hamlets and groves until they linked up with the hills north of the river which had been the Russian artillery positions opposed to the Japanese 10th Division since the battle began four days previously.

Here the Russian position appeared to make a right angle to the north, following the course of the river or of a tributary. How far north it extended I cannot say, but General Oku and General Nodzu were concerned with quite 12 miles of front.

The Japanese positions were defined by the success of the previous fighting. The 5th Division, having possessed itself of the Russian second position to-day attempted another flanking advance, the object being to bring it to a point at about a right angle to the Russian position. General Oku's corps stood possessed of the Russian position six miles south of Liau-yang. The 5th Division had some small hills on its flank against which General Oku's front could be operated. The plain was as flat as one's hand, covered with crops, and studded with groves and a few fairly large villages.

General Oku massed the artillery of the 3rd Division on the slopes of the late Russian second position—namely, in the centre of the combined force—the remaining batteries were on his left adjacent to the railway while his 15-centimetre guns which had been pushed up by hand on railway trucks, were placed on slopes of the rocky eminence. The 4th Japanese Division west of the railway and the other two divisions of General Oku's corps moved into the plain for a direct advance on Liau-yang.

The Russians soon saw the Japanese infantry moving and opened a hail of devastating shrapnel fire to which the Japanese soon replied with vigour. There could be no concealment. The Russian artillery was run out into the crops. The State of the ground revealed the flash of each discharge and where ever the Japanese infantry was pushed forward it was received with a scathing fire of shrapnel so that the progress made by General Oku during the day was slow. The infantry too was obviously tired.

But the 5th Division made better progress so much so that General Stackelberg who I believe commanded the force opposed to them attempted a counter attack. This failed and must have been a costly expedient as such failures always are. Just before sundawn there was a full Russian response to the Japanese fire. Trains had been seen leaving all [illegible] A[illegible] the rearguard having completed its [illegible] retired.

General Oku thereupon ordered one of the terrific artillery preparations which precede the Japanese infantry assault. It seemed that everything before it must be annihilated and that nothing could live. Shrapnel and common shell were fired alternately by sections. Just as the fire reached its [illegible] all along the line three Russian artillery positions burst into an answering flame and the Japanese [illegible] was surmounted with bursts of rapid shrapnel. The Russians were not done with yet. That [illegible] the Attaches were informed that General Oku ordered a general attack which was destined to be final.

The promised attack did not take place till [illegible] before sunrise September 3. The Japanese, [illegible] cover of night, improved their position dug themselves in as usual and then essayed the assault. The [illegible] say that it was desperate but failed with considerable loss of life. The roll of musketry fire was sufficient to awaken the dead and brought us all out [illegible] were not permitted to go forward.

At first the fire seemed hottest against the Japanese left then against the 5th Division [illegible] sunrise the battle again settled down into an artillery duel, but one could trace just a little [illegible] ment in the Japanese positions. General Oku's artillery positions remained at the same range, 3,500 metres, but batteries on the left near the railway were pushed up to 1,200 metres [illegible] infantry in the villages and trenches were [illegible] with sights averaging 800 to 1,000 metres [illegible] casualties in the latter as the day wore on were very heavy from Russian rifle fire, especially the recently built redoubt which stood about the centre of the position fronting the city wall.

It was evident from the increase in the volume of the Japanese artillery fire at 9 o'clock that General Oku received information which determined [illegible] to roll up the Russian line no matter [illegible] cost. The Russians still maintained [illegible] their three groups of guns. Between 9 and [illegible] a.m., we witnessed a magnificent artillery [illegible] Japanese concentrated their fire on each battery position in turn and seemed to convert the immediate vicinities into a Hades of [illegible] raising dense columns of smoke [illegible] the smoke, however, [illegible] flashes, as [illegible] doggedly r[illegible] their quick [illegible]

At 10-30 a.m. [illegible] It was evi[illegible] advance was [illegible] hand, how[illegible] last moment [illegible] evidence that Kuroki [illegible] vouring to [illegible] so intent, [illegible] tion of the [illegible] however, [illegible] infantry [illegible] outbreak [illegible] dark [illegible]

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WE have much pleasure in announcing to our esteemed CONSTITUENTS and the MOTORING PUBLIC in general that we have been appointed SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS for the sale of the celebrated DE DION MOTOR CARS and that several latest 1905 pattern DE DION Cars will be with us in Bombay shortly. Orders for these can be booked against arrival [illegible] be specially ordered out against [illegible] kind of French or English bodies and [illegible]
All DE DION Cars [illegible]orted by us are guaranteed to be genuine latest [illegible] Cars specially built for us suitable for [illegible] and the [illegible] Dion Firms of Paris and London have undertaken not to supply GENUINE LATEST PATTERN DE DION Cars to any one else in OUR Territory.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Gulf of Trinidad, 1601 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, cleared yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 99 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1163 tons, Captain E Metcalfe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 19th September, with a general cargo 1 horse and 46 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Persia s	Bruce	London, Sept 9
	Naderi s	Metcalfe	Jeddah, Sept 19
	Assaye (Transport)	Dowell	Southampton, Sept 8

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi
	Landawra s	Farquharson	Calcutta, &c
	Tokio s	Jones	Hull via Karachi
	Itieda s	Stone	Calcutta
	Avoca (Transport)	Windebanks	Durben, &c
	Gulf of Trinidad s	Hughes	Jeddah

The steamer Imperator, Captain Mosca, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	From
27	Palamcotta	2208	Rangoon
27	Adato	2145	Bombay
27	Maharaja	1415	Andaman Isles
27	Kumsang	2078	Hongkong
27	Palermo	4830	Bondon

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	For
27	Kelvingrove	1929	Rangoon
27	Argyll	2382	Colombo
27	Zillah	2412	Bombay
27	Nizam	2041	Bombay
27	Palitana	1934	Rangoon
28	Asia	2337	London
28	Syria	4161	London
28	Steinberger	2311	Hamburg via Chittagong
28	Nowshera	1961	Bombay
28	Sutherland	2277	Madras
28	Begonia	2346	Karachi

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
25	Clan Monroe	Liverpool
27	Lichtenfels	Antwerp
30	Falls of Keltie	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of 28th instant and Mombassa left Port Said on the morning of the 29th instant.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 1.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1359—Jehangir and S—Ardeshir Jehangir Framjee and others vs Jamasjee Dadabhoy Pochkhanawalla—Bicknell M and R.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

11952-01-12358-01—Veerchand Nowla and others vs The B B and C I Ry Co.

Appeals.

1358—Bicknell M and R—Gangji Narpat vs Haji Haffid Haji Jaffer—Crawford B and Co.

Before The Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Contested Chambers.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

509-03—Tyabji D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajun and others—Tyabji D and Co—Nanu H and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Judgment.

739-03—Balkrishna V N R—Khooma Mava vs Mitha Cassam and another—Jamsetji and R.

For Consent decree.

715-02—Bicknell M and R—Keshrinath Harichandra Kath vs Ganpat Janardhan Kath and others—Tyebji D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

215-01—Ardesir H D and Co—Saily Mahomed Allarukhia vs Abdulabhoy Kakuboy Readymoney—Little and Co

For taking evidence as to the Custom.

412-02—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdool Rahim Haji Hamed vs Moosa Haji Joonas Mooran and others—Tyabji D and Co

Long Causes.

325-03—In person a pauper—Jivraj Purbat vs Damji Kutchra and another—In person

257-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rehman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V

877-01—Edgelow G and W—Bibi Sakina widow vs Mirza Mahomed alias Haji Abdul Hossein Shiraji and others—Craigie L and O

381-03—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolubh Govindjee and others—Madhowjee V

117-04—Bhaishanker K and G—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghebai—Madhowji and V

103-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Funthbeckey and another vs Khatri Saumahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

461-02—Captain and V—Mowlvi Abdool Cader Jethayker vs Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Jithayker and others—Edulow G and W and W C B and C B and Co and Smiljee B and B

465-01—Payne and Co—Vulli Mahomed Hassum vs Vussonji Veljiand C—Madhowji and V

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL,

XVIII SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, OCT. 2.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-0 a.m.—Matins.
[illegible] a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral Eyre in E flat.
Hymns—617, 255, 310 and 217.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, Canticles—Stanford in B flat.
Hymns—123, 299 and 223.
Collections for Cathedral Schools.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

(Madras Time)
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Rev T Davis of the C M S.
Hymns—423, 224, and 595.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—(Choral)—Preacher Rev Father Langmore.
10 a.m. Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong—(Choral)—Preacher—Rev Father Biscoe
Alms for Church Expenses.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Morning Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the C M S Up-country stations.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

(Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.)
10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
7 p.m.—Wednesdays Evensong and Sermon.
Oliver W. E. Grant Harbour Chaplain.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Choral—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
7 a.m.—Parade Service.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Offertories during the day for Church Expenses.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

No Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—281, 320 and 273.
5 p.m. Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—301, 540 and 424.
Offertories for Church Expenses.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—23—Tune 165.
Hymn—167.
Hymn—225.
Hymn—295.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road.)
8 a.m—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service, St Andrew's Church.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns—587, 412 and 311.
Psalm—89.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).
4 45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	4	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	12
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	4	4	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	8	10	93
Total plague deaths to date	276,987	228,994	
Same date last year	13	14	72

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
0	1

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 17th September 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 ...... £ 16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 17th September 1904 ...... £ 3,443,239
3. Balance to be remitted from 18th September 1904 [illegible]

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SURGEONS IN THE EAST,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1904.

SCIENCE ENSLAVES ELECTRICITY.

THE idea of imposing American time on the earth, is one that will not commend itself to that portion at least of its inhabitants who reverence Greenwich time. But to Mr. Nicola Tesla it seems a fascinating possibility and one likely to be popular. It is part of an electric dream which he elaborates in a paper contributed by him to "The Electrical World and Engineer," wherein he gives rein to what may be called his scientific imagination and pictures the unlimited facilities for communication which the control of electrical waves will confer on the human race. Towards the end of 1898, a long course of research convinced him that three vital points had to be mastered before a full measure of success in wireless communication could be ensured: a transmitter of great power had to be developed, means of individualising and isolating the messages confided to the transmitter had to be perfected and the laws ascertained that regulate the propagation of currents through the earth and the atmosphere. Experiments in these directions were undertaken by Tesla in May 1899 in an ideal spot in Colorado. This was a large plateau, two thousand metres above sea level where the air was perfect in its purity, the sky beautiful and the surrounding scenery of the finest kind. The climate was glorious, seeming to sharpen the senses, the sight was cleared to an almost incredible degree, and the ear could follow the rollings of thunder eight hundred kilometres, or 480 miles, away. Here in June, a self acting device of Tesla's invention, controlling a recording instrument—into the scientific divagations of which we need not follow him—proved to his satisfaction that the earth was "literally alive with electrical vibrations," and as Colorado is a country that indulges largely in thunder storms, his hands were soon full with electrical experiments. It was not all plain sailing, although the dryness and rarefaction of the air allowed static electricity to develop extravagantly, and permitted him to raise steam to a dangerous pressure, after taking special precautions. But the sun's rays, even when setting, spoiled one of his high-tension transformers. What could have been more satisfactory from Tesla's point of view than the experience of twelve thousand electric discharges in the space of two hours, occurring too, quite conveniently near the laboratory. That he escaped alive while observing, and possibly utilising, these "displays" is something to wonder at. He never saw natural fire-balls, it is true, but that need scarcely be a subject for regret, as he discovered later how they were made, and indeed produced them artificially himself.

As time went on, Tesla found that his instruments were often more affected by distant discharges than by those near at hand, and this fact puzzled him considerably. A flash of intelligence, while thinking it over one evening in July, suggested an experiment which revealed that stationary waves were at work and that the receiving circuit was affected by successively coming upon their nodes and loops. This discovery seemed to him "a truth of overwhelming importance for the advancement of humanity." Immediately not only the sending of wireless messages to any distance appeared to be a mere matter of time, but the transmission of power, to any amount, and to any terrestrial distance and almost without loss, and sending all over the globe faint modulations of the human voice were to him as easily attainable. To do all this, demanded, in the view of this enthusiast, only expert knowledge, patience and skill, and he set to work, combining these three qualifications, to produce the best transmitter possible, one that will join small resistance to a high measure of self-induction. This, when made perfect, will store the energy of all the primary impulses, and will impress upon the earth and its atmosphere "uniform harmonic oscillations of intensities" which may even surpass "the natural displays of static electricity." Tesla is quite confident that individualisation and isolation in wireless communication will be shortly attained by his system, for as a result of his researches in Colorado the means to these ends were improved. Simple tuning was found insufficient in practice, and a perusal of Spencer on the human nerve mechanism assisted the scientist very much. The art of transmitting electrical energy and intelligence is, he admits, in its embryonic stage, but nevertheless already thousands of simultaneous messages can be transmitted through one conducting channel, without any serious complications, and millions of messages are possible. By introducing variations, both in the co-operative elements and in their order, he maintains that any degree of individualisation can be secured.

Tesla claims that his system is on the high road to being commercially available, for by it energy will be transmitted in small amounts for industrial or any other specific purpose. He looks to it to enlighten the masses even in uncivilised countries, as well as to add to the comfort and convenience of mankind in general. No distance will be too great to be traversed, though each plant will be placed in some large centre of civilisation. Is he imbued with the spirit of Haroun al Raschid when he declares that a cheap and simple device, "which might be carried in one's pocket, may then be set up somewhere on sea or land, and it will record the world's news or such special messages as may be intended for it."? And this brings us round again to the point of isolation, of the solution of which he is positive. If one of his plants of one hundred horse-power will be sufficient to operate hundreds of millions of instruments, there need be no limit to the extension of news or of knowledge, nor to its cheapness. But alas! the first of such central plants is not yet completed owing to "unforeseen delays." But if, when finished, it is up to sample or to theory, it will emit a wave of ten million horse-power activity, of which only one per cent. can "girdle the globe." The energy of Niagara Falls is only half this staggering total. The energy, however, will be utilised in small amounts and for [illegible] as well as great objects. Isolated [illegible] are to have the benefit of some of it for illumination, clocks and machinery are to be driven by it; complicated time-pieces may then go out of fashion, for simplicity is to be one of the characteristics of the electrically regulated clocks. They will require no winding whatever, but will go in obedience to the impulse of electric energy. This ingenious arrangement need not necessarily make the world accept American time, for it is not certain that we should gain much by its adoption. Nicola Tesla prudently declines to assign a term to enterprises which depend wholly and solely on his own intelligence and energy, but he is certain that they will follow the completion of the first work with "mathematical certitude." He acknowledges gratefully the valuable assistance he received from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and others. It will assuredly be a day of days when "a telegraphic message, almost as secret and non-interferable as a thought, can be transmitted to any terrestrial distance, and the sound of the human voice, with all its intonations and inflections, be faithfully and instantly reproduced, at any other point of the globe." Nicola Tesla is very sure of accomplishing all this. But how will he manage it, even if this earth be, as he holds, no more than a small metal ball in comparison to the electric currents that influence it. His system must mean a more powerful induction of electricity and a far greater transmitting power than any other yet discovered, before he can span the globe as he designs.

RATTING. IN the attempt to exterminate the rat, we have at intervals in India put a premium on his head, and we have welcomed every device that might contribute to his disappearance. But it is curious that most of us have preserved a repugnance to a method of destruction that would seem to promise excellent results in diminishing the dread brood which spreads disease and death throughout the world, and has come to be recognised as among the worst enemies of man. It may be that the rat is too ignoble an animal to be placed in the category of the chase, for it is certain that while this rodent type is doomed to death on sight, "ratting" as a form of sport is not included among the commended British pastimes. That the rat pit as well as the cock pit provided a fierce delight to the Harry Fokers of a former generation was counted unto them for unrighteousness. The one pleasure is to-day as much banned by social convention as the other is illegal, and ebullient youth, bent upon the slaying of man's arch enemy, must secretly consort with stablemen and the queer possessors of remarkable terriers. Why should this be? There is certainly no reason at all. On the contrary, there is every reason why the "ratting" propensities of the strong minded "live" British youth should be cordially encouraged. The true character of the rat, as a disseminator of plague and other fell diseases, having been exposed, our view of the Harry Foker type of young man needs to be revised. In the light of modern science the gilded youth whose amusements do not rise much above the level of a rat hunt is a benefactor of humanity. So far we have been content to acknowledge that at heart he was not a bad sort, if his tastes appeared somewhat low, but no longer can we consider his pursuits discreditable or objectionable. It will probably require a considerable effort to make his favourite amusement a popular one, but already an attempt has been made towards that end. Sir James Crichton Browne the eminent physician, has set the thing in train and, if his idea develops as it should, society should have a new "craze" and the whole community an exciting sport which will have the merit of costing little and producing untold good. At a conference of Sanitary Inspectors the other day, Sir James advocated a crusade against rats and suggested rat catching as an excellent amusement for youths gilded and ungilded who find entertainment in pigeon shooting. Moreover, he made the admirable suggestion that the sporting papers should give descriptions of the battues and reports of the bags with odds on the favourite rat catchers and portraits of record breakers. There is no doubt that matter of this kind would make as interesting reading as the reports of grouse, partridge and pigeon shooting, rabbit coursing, pigeon flying, prize fighting and horse racing that make up the bulk of the amusements of the people. The "sport" would have the advantage of serving a useful purpose in the world, which is not always the case with popular pastimes. We might reasonably look to the public schools and sporting undergraduates to set the fashion in favour of the rat pit and the extermination of the pestiferous rodents. In India the shikari confronted by game laws and the reduction of larger fauna might contribute to rid us of a superfluous animal. As Sir James says, great things may be expected when sport, fashion and sanitation join hands in rat catching. But there is also the danger, which he hinted at, that "ratting" might become so popular an excitement that some body would take to breeding and preserving rats as game.

BOMBAY SALT REVENUE ADMINISTRATION. THE annual report of the Collector of Salt Revenue on the administration of the Department during the year 1903-1904 has just been published, and in addition to the usual statistical tables contains a lot of interesting matter relating to the chief events of the year. As regards the figures, there was a decrease of Rs. 52,06,852 under "excise duty on salt" which is attributed to change in the rate of duty from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 and less quantity of salt issued on payment of full duty owing to depletion of stocks. The chief event of the year was the cyclone at the end of May 1903, By destroying much of the existing stocks of salt and abruptly closing the manufacturing season, it reduced the amount of salt, available for consumption, to such an extent that prices in the districts where sea salt is almost universally used, rose abnormally, and at one time a salt famine seemed not far removed. Everything possible was done by the department to relieve the situation. Permission was, we are told, freely and promptly given to re-open disused pans The minimum amount of salt, required to be stacked in a heap before it was brought to account and allowed to be opened for sale, was temporarily reduced from 120 to 60 maunds. This step was taken specially to encourage the smaller salt owners, when new salt began to come into the market, its sale was permitted at places where hitherto only old, thoroughly dried salt, had been allowed to be sold. Finally depots for the sale of Baragra salt were opened by the Government salt agents at Bombay, Poona and Sholapur, but without much result, owing to the strong local prejudices in favour of sea salt. Though the cyclone of May 1903 was the chief event of the Salt Departmental year there were other features of interest. Chief amongst these was the establishment under the orders of the Government of India of the Kathiawar Customs Frontier. Another business of importance was the re-alignment of the Daman Customs Frontier, also under the orders of the Government of India. By judicious re-alignment, the frontier has been reduced in length to 19 miles and has been provided with an excellent bridged patrol path, 40 feet wide, bordered throughout its length on the Daman side by a cactus hedge in which, at convenient intervals, gates have been placed, each guarded by a sentry. The cactus hedge, it is thought, will be impervious to smugglers after it has attained five years' growth. We must confess we are rather sceptical about the success likely to attend these elaborate arrangements to prevent smuggling. A determined band of Doobla or Dhodia salt smugglers would easily cut their way through any cactus hedge of reasonable dimensions under cover of night and would be helped by [illegible] knowledge that the preventive establishment, trusting to what they probably regard as an impassable barrier, would be less likely to keep on the alert. But a far greater danger in our opinion are the gates guarded by a single sentry at night. These gates, we take it, would always be kept open to allow way-farers to pass backwards and forwards, and very much would have to depend upon the integrity of the sepoy sentries, who, we fear, would not be proof against the many temptations that would be placed in their way of taking bribes. Patrol parties would, no doubt, continue to patrol the frontier, but the coming and going of these could easily be watched for. Many of the Dooblas and Dhodias on the Daman frontier have had for years, as their sole means of livelihood, salt smuggling from Portuguese territory, and for every case detected ten go undetected. The planting of a cactus hedge may in time check the smuggling of salt into British territory, but it will never entirely stop it, at all events not while the authorities have the wily Doobla and Dhodia to deal with. The falling off in the number of cases detected during the year is a matter for careful investigation and is just as likely to be due to laxity on the part of the preventive establishment as to any terrors the cactus hedge may have for smugglers.

BOMBAY OPIUM REVENUE. THE annual report on the administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1903-1904, presents very few features of interest and is all contained in about six pages, four of which are appendices. Considering the size of the report, it makes a very belated appearance five and a half months after the close of the financial year. However, we now learn that the total Imperial Revenue from opium during the year was Rs. 1,31,15,903 against Rs. 99,59,011 in the preceding year—a substantial increase of Rs. 31,56,892. The exports to China were more by 6,034½ chests than in the previous year and by 7,838 chests than in 1901-02 and to this is due the large increase in revenue. The increase in exports to China is due to large speculative shipments, induced partly by hopes of a favourable exchange, and partly by a report that the opium crop in China had partially failed. All Baroda-grown opium imported into the Presidency is exported to China. During the year the area under poppy cultivation in Baroda was 18,398 acres against 5,565 acres during the eight months ending March 1903 and 11,964 acres in the year 1901-02. The average prices of opium in the Bombay market during the year were Rs. 1,223 per chest for one year old and Rs. 1,332 per chest for two years old opium against Rs. 1,221 and Rs. 1,279 respectively during the preceding year.

AMONG the passengers who arrived yesterday, by the P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer Persia from Europe were:—Sir P. G. Egerton, General F. W. Kitchener, Lieut. the Hon E. B. Meade, Captain the Hon. Nugent, and H. H. the Maharaja Kumar of Cooch Behar. His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla also arrived by the same steamer. A salute of 11 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

THE telegraph line from Gyantse to the Chumbi Valley will be dismantled as the troops are withdrawn.

IT is expected that the Tibet Mission and escort will have to endure some twenty degrees of frost on their way across the mountains between the Brahmaputra and Gyantse. The troops have been well provided with warm clothing for the journey.

THE names of the members of the new Railway Board will probably reach the Government of India from the Secretary of State early next month.

THE replies of the Local Governments have been received regarding the proposals submitted by the Committee which was appointed in 1903, to consider the steps which should be taken to prevent the short reeling of yarn in Indian mills, and the matter is at present under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE Committee of Directors of Public Instruction appointed to report upon the financial condition of the hill schools for European children in Bengal and Northern India has again met at Simla under the presidency of Mr. H. W. Orange, Director-General of Education. The Directors present are Mr. Pedler from Bengal, Mr. Lewis from the United Provinces, and Mr. Bell from the Punjab. We understand the report is rapidly approaching completion, and will probably be presented to the Government of India early in October.

REPORTS from Kabul speak of the arrival there of another jirgah of Afridis from Tirah, but there are only four Maliks with this particular batch. As the Amir was absent at Bagh-i-Babar the jirgah were directed to await his return, subsistence allowance of four annas daily being granted to them. There are again rumours of another quarrel between Sunnis and Shiahs in the Orakzai and Afridi country, and the head of the Mani Khel Shiahs, Mir Askar Shah, is on the alert. The Orakzai have been warned by the fanatical mullah, Said Akbar, not to move until all jirgahs have returned from Kabul, as he does not consider the present a fitting time for fighting. The Amir of Kabul is said to be taking security from his subjects who visit India for petty trading and other purposes This is in the form of a deposit of Rs 3, together with an undertaking given by a friend of the traveller that he will be responsible for the latter's return to his home. This "rahdari" as it is called, can be renewed on a fresh payment of Rs. 3, but in case of permanent absence the person who has stood as surety is liable to punishment. The idea is, apparently, to check the annual exodus of the poorer Afghans into India, as the cold weather comes on. We should doubt if the tax will be levied upon big caravans of Powindahs and other regular traders.

THE long-promised historical work by Mr. Vincent Smith, I.C.S., retired, is now nearly ready for publication, and will be issued by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, at an early date, probably during October. The title of the book will be "The Early History of India from 600 B. C. to the Mohammedan Conquest, including the Invasion of Alexander the Great." The work comprises sixteen chapters, with a copious Index, and will be illustrated by maps, plans, and photographic plates.

THE celebrated black horse of General Boulanger has just died between the shafts of a humble market cart. A nobler fate has been reserved for the horse that served for a model for Rosa Bonheur. It has left the honourable retirement in which it has been since the death of the artist to pose for the equestrian statue commanded by the Shah of Persia, of the well-known Persian sculptor, M. Alfred Boucher. The horse, which already figures in the Luxembourg and in various galleries in the provinces, is thus destined (says a Paris correspondent) to bear in effigy the "king of kings" in the great hall of honour of the palace of Teheran.

A REMARKABLE article by the "Times" correspondent at Tokyo on "The Old and the New in Japan," describes how, nearly forty years ago, the Japanese first began to study the Western art of war. Ten "Samurai" were despatched by the Japanese Government to seek instruction from the British, who had a battalion of infantry stationed at Yokohama to protect British interests. The instruction was given by means of tiny models spread out on the mats of a Japanese lodging-house. "There, day after day, these grave Samurai met and pondered over the intricacies of battery and brigade drill, performed with fragments of wood resembling the contents of a Noah's Ark." That was, literally, "the day of small things;" but the absorbing desire, the fixed determination, to place the country on a level with the best of European States has had its reward, and that, too, in an incredibly short space of time. It was in 1867, that these Japanese handled their Noah's Ark guns on the mats; we know what the Japanese artillery has done in 1904.

CANON BARNETT and his fellow-workers have made a bold departure by arranging for an exhibition to be held in the Whitechapel Art Gallery, Plymouth. The picture shows have been so successful that the larger project does not seem unduly rash, and the amount of support forthcoming from Indian Governors, Princes, and merchants is extremely gratifying. The Art Gallery is of considerable dimensions, and the stalls will be arranged with the idea of illustrating the daily life and artistic industries, products, and the pleasures of the great peninsula. It is a far cry from the "gorgeous East" to dingy Whitechapel, and the contrast will lose none of its vividness by the situation of the exhibition. Great business houses have agreed to send samples of Indian brocades, embroideries, and metal work, and the Maharajah of Travancore promises samples of ivory and a collective exhibit, to include a "bair-house." His Majesty, as already announced, will lend trophies from his collection, and the sample is being followed by other gentlemen interested in India. Mr. Charles Aitken is carrying out the arrangements for the exhibition, backed by a strong committee and a long list of Indian experts. Offers of interesting loans would no doubt be welcome from the Westcountry, where many retired Indian officials reside. The exhibition will be opened on October 5th, and run for about two months.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

A FAR-EASTERN UNDERSTANDING.

PUBLIC interest is so closely absorbed in the great military drama of the Far East that there is some danger of our losing sight of the equally important developments which the war is already producing in the less remote domain of international politics Foremost amongst these is the remarkable "rapprochement" it has effected between Germany and Russia.

In all that concerns the Far East the relations between St. Petersburg and Berlin have been rapidly growing much closer and more intimate than those between St. Petersburg and Paris. This does not affect the Dual Alliance, which remains a solemn and written compact, irrevocably binding upon both parties should the "casus foederis" ever arise. But Germany has had opportunities, which France in the nature of things does not possess, of rendering valuable services to Russia during the war, and the German Emperor has improved those opportunities to the utmost. William II. is not only, it seems, convinced that dynastic and social interests must draw the military empires of Central and Eastern Europe together; but he has, apparently also satisfied himself that in the Far East especially, the interests of Germany run parallel with those of Russia, and that they have therefore everything to gain from the ultimate success of Russian arms in this struggle, and everything to fear from their final defeat.

This is indeed, no new departure in German policy. One need not even go back to the co-operation of Germany with Russia and France in 1895, which compelled Japan to surrender the Liao-tung peninsula after it had been ceded to her by China under the Treaty of Shimonoseki. Both at the time of the seizure of Kiao-chau by Germany at the end of 1897—and it was this it must always be remembered that precipitated the events of which the present war is the outcome—and during the crisis in Northern China in 1900, William II. made advances to Russia for the prosecution in common of their respective schemes of expansion in China. But in neither case did those advances meet with much response in St Petersburg. In fact on both occasions the Tsar is known to have rather resented the way in which he had been induced first the German occupation of Kiao-chau and then in the appointment of Field-Marshal von Waldersee as the nominal generalissimo of the international contingents employed against the Boxers. It was under the influence of disappointment on this last occasion that Germany turned to England, and the Anglo-German agreement with regard to China, of October 17, 1900, was concluded. It, however, soon became apparent that Germany's main object in concluding that agreement was merely to improve her own position for striking sooner or later a better bargain with Russia. A few months only after its signature, the German Chancellor gave implicit, but significant, recognition to the claims of Russia in the north, by repudiating the construction which Lord Lansdowne had placed on the Anglo-German agreement in respect of Manchuria, and the subsequent adoption by Count von Bulow himself of the term "Yangtsze agreement" in designating the Anglo-German agreement was a very clear hint to Russia that Germany had by no means bound herself to any recognition of an exclusive or preferential sphere of British interests in the valley of the Yang-tsze. Accordingly, whilst Germany henceforth treated the Manchurian question as one in which, as far as she was concerned, the Russians should have a free hand, she directed all her efforts towards the extension of her own influence in China westward and southward from Shan-tung. Nevertheless, Russia still showed no disposition to strike that regular bargain upon which Germany was intent.

It was not until Russia was actually involved in hostilities with Japan that the psychological moment came for which the German Emperor had been impatiently waiting; namely, when Russia began to realize, however tardily, that the struggle upon which she had entered was destined to prove of unexpected magnitude, and that she would have to make heavy drafts upon the military resources of her empire in Europe. This had been realized in Berlin sooner than in St. Petersburg, and it was then that the German Emperor took the initiative by proffering to the Tsar explicit assurances of support, amounting to a practical guarantee of immunity from all danger of interference in Europe which enabled the Russian War Office not only to withdraw from the Western provinces of the Empire some of its finest troops of all arms for service in the Far East, but even to dismantle to some extent the Western fortresses in order to provide siege guns for Port Arthur, Vladivostok, Liao-yang, and Kharbin.

This spontaneous demonstration of German friendship was followed by a variety of smaller services down to the arrest and surrender to Russia of deserters who had escaped across the German frontier. Every facility was given for the execution of Russian contracts for war material at Essen and in other German workshops more or less directly controlled by the German Government. The two great German shipping companies the North-German Lloyd and the Hamburg-America, were allowed to transfer several of their ocean steamers to Russia to be converted into cruisers and to enter into large contracts for coaling Russian cruisers on their commerce-destroying errands as well as the Baltic fleet on its way out to the Far East if circumstances allowed of its despatch. It has even been stated that torpedo-boats from Schichau have been transported in secrecy across the German frontier. When owing to excesses of zeal that are probably inevitable in such circumstances one or two ships were sunk or seized by Russian cruisers which turned out to be not British but German ships, the German Government instead of entering vigorous protests and mobilizing the semi-official Press against Russia as it did in 1900 against England after the seizure of the Bundesrath, confined itself to the most gentle remonstrances in St. Petersburg and furnished its organs at home with all manner of explanations and assurances in order to minimize the importance of these incidents. The peremptory orders issued to the Port Arthur fleet before its last sortie, and the supersession of Admiral Prince Ukhtomsky, who is to be tried by Court martial for having neglected Admiral Vitoft's last signal and thus failed to follow in the wake of the Cesarevitch and bring his battleships into the safe haven of Kiao-chau, actually confirm the statement made by your Peking Correspondent, who, writing three weeks before that event, announced that the Russian plan was to save the remnants of the Pacific fleet by running for the German harbour. Arrangements had, it would appear, been made there for the reception of the Russian ships, and for at least coaling with the [illegible] despatch such of them as might be able to take the sea again, as was, indeed, done in the case of the Novik, thus enabling her to get out and away again within the 24 hours' time-limit. The four other Russian ships were, however, past such temporary help as might otherwise have been given, and, under existing conditions, the German authorities had no option but to have them dismantled and intern their crews. The disgrace into which Prince Ukhtomsky has fallen, in spite of powerful connexions, gives the measure of the importance attached in St. Petersburg to this move. Had it been successful, it would have assured the preservation of a large part of the Pacific fleet under the protection of a friendly Power, and in a state of merely suspended animation. The ships might then have proved a very valuable factor in the hands of German diplomacy, for exercising some pressure upon Japan at the critical moment when peace should become a necessity.

Certainly everything that the most benevolent and elastic interpretation of neutrality could possibly allow has been done to help Russia in the hour of her need, and if the influence of the German Government is of any avail, we shall before long see fresh and substantial proofs of its goodwill towards Russia in the shape of a large Russian war loan to be floated in Berlin.

There is good authority for believing that the understanding of which William II. was quick to lay the foundations took a definite shape at the time of the commercial negotiations that M. Witte conducted in July, at Norderney, with the German Chancellor, resulting in the signature of a new commercial treaty at Berlin on terms unexpectedly favourable to Germany. But commercial concessions however important, do not form the only "quid pro quo" that Germany has obtained. These may be said to represent the cash part of the bargain. The other part concerns the future, and is to some extent more speculative. William II., however, is apparently no less confident than the most sanguine of Russians that Russia will ultimately wear out Japan, and that sooner or later she is bound to become the predominant Power in Eastern Asia. As it is also his "idée fixe" that in Eastern Asia lies the best and largest field for the expansion of German influence beyond the seas, from the base which Germany has already acquired in Shan-tung, the present juncture has been eminently favourable for laying down the lines upon which German and Russian interests may be promoted in the Far East with the least prospect of ulterior friction. It would be rash to assume that the understanding now established between Germany and Russia is confined altogether to the Far East; but it may safely be asserted that it secures for Russia Germany's support in the ultimate settlement of the terms of peace with Japan, and for Germany, as far as Russia is concerned, a free hand in the future for carrying out her scheme of "Welt-politik" on the lines of least resistance in China—i.e., where it will come into contact only with British interests.

In Russian circles in which the old traditions of Russo-German intimacy are still very strong—and some of the most influential personages of the empire are to be found in those circles—expression is openly given to the hope that the present rapprochement will pave the way for a revival of the relations that existed between the two courts in the days of Alexander II and William I. That however would mean a complete recasting of international relations, for which the time has certainly not yet come and it may be doubted whether Nicholas II., with his strong sense of filial piety would ever consent to reverse so completely the policy of his father. But the German Emperor has at any rate already succeeded in establishing greater and more substantial community of interests between Germany and Russia than has existed since the famous correspondence between the old German Emperor and his nephew Alexander II that preceded the Austro German Alliance of 1879 marked the first abatement of the old intimacy between Berlin and St Petersburg.

Official "dementis" may, no doubt, be issued to controvert this statement. But students of contemporary history will not have forgotten that Germany has already once before concluded a "reinsurance" treaty with Russia, of which the secret was for years preserved successfully by the two contracting parties, until the old German Chancellor, after his fall, himself revealed it for his own purposes. The importance of the new engagements entered into between Berlin and St. Petersburg exceeds that of Bismarck's "reinsurance" treaty, in the same measure as the scope of William II.'s "Welt-politik" transcends that of the old Bismarckian diplomacy which was mainly confined to the European balance of power.—"Times."

AN Alexandria correspondent says it now appears that the new Madhi, who recently proclaimed himself at Wad Medani, on the Blue Nile, was shot dead by Zaki Effendi, the Egyptian official sent to investigate the matter. Zaki Effendi was subsequently beaten to death by the fanatic's followers.

A LIFE-SIZED bronze bust of the late Sir Richard Temple was unveiled the other day in the parish church of Kempsey, near Worcester, by the Earl of Coventry, Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire. The inscription is as follows:—"The Right Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., sometime Governor of Bombay and Finance Minister of India, and [illegible] for Evesham and Kingston."

RUSSIANS RETIRING.

FIGHTING NEAR MUKDEN.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

It is impossible to understand what is happening at Port Arthur. French despatches from St. Petersburg are most gloomy and indicate that the Japanese have gained important successes while telegrams from Chifu seem to imply that the Russians have again forced the Japanese to evacuate the forts which they captured in the last assault after heavy sacrifices.

General Kuropatkin wires to-day, that the Japanese have begun taking the offensive along the entire East and South front.

It is stated at Tokio that the new regulations for military service will increase the Japanese Army by 200,000 men.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

The "Standard's" special correspondent with General Kuroki's force wires on the 28th that General Koropatkin with the main body has fallen back North of Mukden and upon Tieling.

A considerable body of his infantry is still south of Mukden observing the Japanese.

Five German colliers left Cardiff and Newport yesterday for Porto Praya. It is understood the coal is for the Russians.

Colombo telegrams, dated September 30, state:—Chefu wires state that the impending attack on Port Arthur will be directed against the two forts, Erhlungshan and Kikwanshan, on the north-east side of the fortress. The Japanese trenches are rapidly nearing these positions, and great preparations are being made. Much ingenuity is displayed in order to ensure the success of the assault.

In the event of the success of the assault, these positions and the railway route into Port Arthur will practically be controlled by the Japanese.

The ammunition of the Russians, which is now certainly made within Port Arthur, is of poor quality. Their smokeless powder is exhausted.

Probably two Japanese divisions will be engaged in the assault.

The operation cannot fail to be of a desperate character.

The Russian squadron in Port Arthur consists of the Retvisan, Pobieda, Peresviet, Sebastopol, and Poltava, and two cruisers which are docked for repairs.

Prior to the war the Russians had 29 destroyers, now only eight remain. The Commander of the Bayan is promoted Rear-Admiral, and replaces Prince Uktomsky in command of the Port Arthur Squadron.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROYAL VISITORS TO ENGLAND.

The Kaiser, King Carlos and King Alfonso.

KINGLY COURTESIES.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

The German papers report that the Kaiser will visit King Edward in November.

A telegram from Lisbon states that King Karlos in opening the Cortes yesterday announced that King Edward and Queen Alexandra had invited him and the Queen to visit them in London in November and they intended to accept the invitation as personal affection for their Majesties and the close friendship and alliance between the two countries demanded it.

With reference to the war his Majesty said Portugal maintained a strict neutrality.

It is rumoured in London that the King of Spain will arrive in London on a visit to King Edward on the 18th October.

MARCHAND AND KITCHENER.

The Fashoda Reminiscences.

"PRINCIPALS ONLY."

Colonel Marchand on being interviewed yesterday declined to reply to Lord Kitchener's Secretary, but said that, should Lord Kitchener intervene personally, he would then reply and utilize his documents and would of course meet Lord Kitchener with all gallantry and courtesy.

THE HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Construction Concession.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

A telegram from Washington says that Mr. Conger has telegraphed from Peking that China has promised that Americans and British shall have the preference if foreign capital is required for the extension of the Hankow Railway to Chingking. Mr. Conger wishes to know soon if American capitalists care to embark in the enterprise.

THE KITCHENER STAFF COLLEGE.

Probable Sanction.

It is understood that Lord Kitchener's Staff College scheme, despite the opposition to it in certain quarters, is likely to be sanctioned shortly.

THE HOOLEY CASE.

Messrs. Hooley and Lawson, who were out on bail of six thousand pounds each, have been committed to stand their trial.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF ALLAHABAD.

Father Petronius has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Allahabad.

SOUTH AFRICAN CENSUS.

Increase of Population.

The recent census of British South Africa shows a general increase in the white population, also a corresponding increase in the natives.

THE President-Elect of the Bombay Mahomedan Education Conference, Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk, arrived in Bombay yesterday and a number of Mahomedans received him.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

Condition Still Favourable.

LONDON, SEPT. 29, 9-20 p. m.

Lady Curzon's condition has varied during the day, but her strength is well maintained.

The following telegram was sent by Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference, to Lord Curzon:—"Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Conference pray recovery." The Reply received from his Excellency Lord Curzon to the above is as follows:—"Mahomedan Conference, Bombay. Grateful Thanks for prayers."

THE TIBET TREATY.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 30.

A special cablegram from the "Statesman's" London correspondent says: "I learn on the highest authority that Great Britain has declined to listen to the Russian protest, regarding the Tibet treaty except on certain points connected with trade which she is prepared to discuss."

EAST AFRICA COMMISSIONERSHIP.

SIR C. ELIOT REINSTATED.

A special cablegram to the "Statesman" says that Sir Charles Eliot, late Commissioner of British East Africa, who it will be remembered accused Lord Lansdowne of giving an unfair preference in the matter of grants of land to the East Africa Syndicate, has been reinstated.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 30.

The North Staffords beat the Black Watch in the finals of the Durand Football Tournament here to-day by two goals, both made in the first half to love. There was an immense gathering and the weather was fine.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKS.]

It is notified that the rules for appointment by examination are made applicable to practically all posts in the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of India except when the vacancies are filled by the recruitment of officers already holding Government clerical appointments. They are also to apply with some restrictions to clerical appointments in the offices of the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, the Surveyor-General, the Inspector General of Forests, the Director of the Geological Survey, the Meteorological Reporter, the Director-General of the Post Office, the Director-General of Statistics, the Officer-in-charge of Records, the Director-General of Ordnance, the Inspectors General of Supply and Transport in the Bengal and the Punjab Commands, the Bengal Arsenals Depots and factories, the Director-General of Telegraphs, the Accountant General in the P. W. D. and the Consulting Engineer of Railways in Calcutta.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUT-LOOK.

The crop telegrams for the past week show that although the agricultural situation has been immensely improved by the recent rain, pasture is still scanty in parts of Kistna, the Deccan, the Carnatic, Coimbatore and the Southern districts of Madras; also in parts of Sindh, Broach, Surat, Sholapur, Nasik, Khandesh, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and the Baroda districts of Bombay, and in parts of the Lahore and Mianwali districts of the Punjab.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Conductors Whitley P. W. D. and Willons, Ordnance Department, are transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Indian Army Lieutenants Plant 23rd Cavalry, Stooks, 80th Carnatic Infantry, Stokes, 3rd Skinner's Horse, Muspratt, 30th Lancers, Sexton 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers; Alexander 55th Cokes Rifles and Drummond 4th Gurkhas are gazetted Captains.

Madras Hospital Assistant P. I. Kumaran is permitted to resign the service.

The following are permitted to retire, Captains Gould, Madras Miscellaneous Department, and Connor, Madras Subordinate Medical Department, also Lieutenant Farrell, Bombay Subordinate Medical Department.

The admission to the Order of Merit is gazetted of Muleteer Bhiwa, 13th Transport Corps, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Jidiballa, Somaliland, last January when though severely wounded in the arm he retained hold of panic stricken mules carrying the hospital dressings and prevented their stampeding with the others.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles: Major Fischer is gazetted Medical officer.

Rangoon Volunteers, Mr. A English to be Lieutenant.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. F. Gruning C. S. reverts to Bengal.

Lieutenant J. W. Mc Coy I. M. S. is posted to Assam and Major R. Bird to Bengal.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay is gazetted three months' extraordinary furlough.

Rev. G. A. Campbell Bell is posted as Junior Chaplain on the Lahore Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Metropolitan leaves Calcutta on tour on the 5th October and thereafter arrives at Tezpur on the 7th, at Nowgong 7th, Jorhat 17th, Moran 14th, Dibrugarh 17th, Attabari 18th, Chabua 20th, Jauhat 22nd and Calcutta 25th.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Major Raymond Supdt Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, has eighteen months leave from the 14th October. Captain A. S. Trydell from Punjab is appointed to officiate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain W. A. M Bruce is gazetted Deputy Accountant General, Military Department vice Captain B. Scott who proceeds to Madras to officiate as Controller Military Department vice Lieutenant-Colonel Downing.

Indian Army Orders issued to-day and notify the abolition of the revolver as an obligatory portion of the equipment of British officers who carry a rifle in the field.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer Oriental for Marseilles and London:—

Stone Rev H C B
Fry Mr H J B
Douglas Miss
Parker Rev W A H
Kenny Mrs two children and nurse
Margery Miss
Vane Capt Hon H C
Girard Mr W
Smetham Mr Edwin B
Greany Col J P and nurse
Carroll Mrs B M infant and nurse
Addis Mr T D
Bell Capt
Harvel Mr W
Wren Mr and Mrs M F
Enthoven Mr R E
Hassan Mr N
Nimmo Mr W
Randle Mr H N
Langland Mr C
Brown Mr J
Stewart Mr and Mrs R B and child
D'Souza Dr A J
Whyte Mr
Yorke Miss E
Thompson IMS Col C M
Hudson Maj and Mrs C T
Lumsden Mr W
Fowle Mr C
Hunter Mr W B
Oxley Maj R S
Bowden-Skewis Mr W
Inglis Mr A F
Nurse and infant of Mr G W Hatch
Hill Rev C B
Bruce Rev W W
Kirnison Mr E
Monsur Khasker H H Prince
Parakh Mr D U
Pereira Mr V

POONA HORSE SHOW.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA SEPT. 30.

Poona Horse Show this afternoon was very largely attended, Lord and Lady Lamington being present. The judging of Champion Wall Jump competition has been held over owing to lateness of hour. In class 18, jumping for horses, there were very numerous entries. General Richardson's Leap Year, Mrs. Anderson's Freda and Captain Guest's Kroonstadt all jumped well and deserved the honours they gained. There was some doubt about the elligibility of Captain Guest's pony hunter Magnet, a lovely little animal, as it has not hunted with Poona hounds. It seems, however, she is all right, having been used for pigsticking and having run in the Kadir Cup. Her owner has written for but has not yet received a certificate in this class. Mrs. Beaty's well-known mare Vigilance took second prize. Mr. Bleach withdrew Lady Cheltenham because it has not regularly hunted.

Tandems brought a good show. Major Moore secured two prizes. The show was a fine one, the turned out being excellent. Horses were paraded for section 'A.'

Captain Guest's Policy has been awarded a prize for best polo pony.

A special prize for best hunters in the show was awarded to Aga S. Shah's Prestwich.

A special prize for ladies' horses was awarded to Major Anderson's Champion.

The parade of prize winners was a picturesque sight. H. E. Lady Lamington distributed the prizes. General Richardson in a few well chosen words thanked Lady Lamington for her kindness in giving away the prizes and for coming down. He called for three cheers which were heartily given.

Thanks are due to Colonel Bull and Captain Young, I. M.S., for bringing the Show to a successful conclusion.

The following are the results:—

Heavy Weight Hunters up to over 14 stone.—1st. Prize presented by the Officers Sappers and Miners. 2nd Prize presented from the Fund.

Lt Colonel G H Bull's gr Irish m Twilight........ 1
Colonel Hume Henderson's ch aust m Husheen .. 2
Major C R Elliott's ch Irish g Skedadale High commended

Nine entries.

Hacks 14-2 and under.—1st Prize presented by the Hon'ble Sir James Monteath; 2nd Prize presented from the Fund.

Lt Colonel E A Kettlewell's rn aust m Quatorze 1
Major Fitz J M Edwards' blk eng g Cornet 2
Captain Hoopwood's b aust m Little Mary commended

Thirty-four entries

Hacks over 14-2.—1st Prize presented by the Hon'ble Mr. R L Lamb C I E, 2nd Prize presented by Mr C Beatty.

Major Fitz J M Edwards' br eng m Zante...... 1
Colonel F W Trevor's b aust g Topper 2
Lt-Col G H Bull's ch aust m Bullion Highly commended
Captain H B Dyson's b ch m Gazelle Commended

Thirty-four entries.

Pony Hunters 14-2 and under.—1st Prize presented by Major R F Anderson, 2nd Prize presented by the Fund.

Captain F Guest's b aust m Magnet............ 1
Mrs C A Betty's br cb m Vigilance 2
Mrs R F Anderson's br aust m Freda II Highly commended

Tandems.—1st Prize presented by the Officers, Command Staff, 2nd, Prize presented from the Fund.

Major Guy More's { br aust g William / br aust m Mary } 1
do do { b cb g Ding / b stb m Cosie } 2

Hunters 14-2 and under.—1st prize presented by the Hon'ble Mr A D Younghusband, 2nd prize presented by Colonel Hume Henderson, I M S.

Lt-Colonel L A Kettlewell's ch eng g Luxury 1
Mrs R F Anderson's br aust m Freda II 2
Mrs C A Beatty's br cb m Vigilance 3

Heavy Wt Arab and C. B. Polo Ponies up to 13 st or over.—1st prize presented by Mr Sulleman A Wahed, 2nd prize presented from the Fund.

Capt F Guest's b cb g Muskrat.................. 1
23rd Lt Cavalry Polo Club's b arab g Honey Suckle...... 2
Captain H Guest's arab h Bolarum Highly commended

Ladies' Horses.—1st Prize presented by the Officers R A M C, 2nd prize presented by the Fund.

Major-General Richbardson's b aust m Bixbee 1
Lt Col G H Bull's ch aust m Bullion.............. 2
Mojor Guy Moore's br aust m Mimosa 3

English and Colonial Ponies 14-2 and under in Single Harness.—1st Prize presented by Major Guy Moore, 2nd Prize presented from the Fund.

Mrs Grafton Young's bl rn aus g Topthorn 1
Major Fitz J M Edwards' dk br eng m Lady Grace......... 2
Lt Colonel E A Kettlewell's rn aust m Quatroze 3

Jumping for horses.—1st prize presented by Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S. 2nd prize presented by the Fund Special prize presented by the Goldsmith and Silversmith's Co.

Fortythree entries.

Mrs R F Anderson's br aust m Freda II......... 1
Major General G Richardson's b aust g Leap Year........... 2
Captain H Guest's b aust g Kroonstadt............ 3

Class XX will be completed to-morrow.

POLO AT POONA.

THE OPEN TOURNAMENT.

POONA, SEPT. 30.

The final in the Open Polo Tournament was played this morning. The game was between the Scouts and the 33rd Cavalry and resulted in a win by the Scouts by 8 goal 3 subsidiaries to the Cavalry one goal. Play began at 9-30 in very warm weather. The game was a fine one and splendidly fought, but the Cavalry ponies were outclassed by the Scouts. On the whole the Scouts showed distinct superiority in combination. The heat began to tell on men and horses after the fourth chukker.

When the game was concluded the Cup was presented to the winners in the Pavilion. Lord Lamington attended by Captain Meynell had driven down to watch the game and there was a fair attendance of ladies. General Richardson, in the course of a speech, said the winners had shown excellent play. They were a well drilled and bold playing team who had well earned the Cup. H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda had sportingly sent a team, and that team was badly beaten. The Royals sent a good team under command of Colonel DeLisle, an officer famous for his Polo and whom they in that station all well knew. On behalf of the Committee he heartily welcomed the teams who had come from a distance to play, and hoped they would come again. He then asked Mrs. Richardson to present the Cup. Captain the Hon'ble F. Guest speaking on behalf of the Scouts returned thanks to General and Mrs. Richardson and to Poona for the good sport they had.

A NASTY ACCIDENT TO A TRANSPORT DUFFEDAR.

A rather nasty accident occurred early this morning to a Duffedar belonging to the Transport Department. It appears that one Fazil Khan was conveying a quantity of grass from Kirkee to the Governor's Bodyguard, Ganeshkhind. The mule he was driving became restive and unseated the Duffedar who was on the top of the grass. He fell right in front of the cart and one of the wheels passed over his head and jaw. The accident being reported, Jotah of the Commissariat Department and the Kirkee Chief Constable repaired to the spot. The unfortunate man was removed to the Native Section Hospital. Dr. Webb was sent for and dressed the wound. The Duffedar is a man of a strong constitution and some hopes are entertained that he may be able to tide over the effects of the fall.

POONA CANTONMENT LAND SUIT.

The suit instituted by the Secretary of State against K. A. Ghaswalla, F. D. Ghaswalla and Ruttanbai Ghaswalla, for the resumption of a piece of ground, known as No. 9 Arsenal Road, was resumed yesterday and continued to-day before the District Judge. Several witnesses were examined for the defence, the whole line of which was that all those plots in the Cantonment on which bungalows are erected belong to owners. Some of the residents were examined to prove this, among them being Messrs. Naoroji Radumji, Kulnram Bhare, Munsiram Pandurang, Framji Barre, Heeralal Framlal Nundram. J. D. Ghaswalla gave evidence as to the holding of land in the Purandar Cantonment and belonging to Katrak Gustadji. Dhungisbah Unklesharao gave evidence as regards the condition on which he had seen the ground in dispute some time ago. These witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. Bewes, Government Solicitor. The case is proceeding.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

THE hired transport Assaye, Captain E. R. Dowell, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Southampton, which port she left on the 8th September and called at Port Said and Suez. She brought 13th Hussars, and drafts for various regiments consisting of 92 officers, 5 ladies and 2 children, 24 warrant officers, 14 women and 33 children, 1,236 non-commissioned officers and men, 47 women, and 50 children. During the voyage she experienced light variable winds, fine clear weather and smooth sea. The troops will be landed to-day at the Sassoon Dock and despatched to Khandwa and Secunderabad in three special trains. The following are names of the officers:—

13TH HUSSARS.

Col and Mrs W C Smithson D S O
Major and Mrs E W N Pedder and child
Major and Bt Lt Col E A Wiggin
Major J H Tremayne
Major and Mrs A H M Taylor D S O
Capt J F Church
Capt and Bt Major E W Denny
Capt F G Bayley
Capt A W B Spencer
Lt J D Lyons
Lt and Adjt E F Twist
Lt G H Hodgkinson
Lt L B B Guboins
Lt W A Aineard
Lt C C Daugar
Lt J F R Vigne
2nd Lieut and Mrs W H Eve
2nd Lt J C Metcalfe
2nd Lieut E H Stocker
2nd Lieut P D Knight
Capt Qr Mr and Mrs G Rupert
Lt and Rdg Mr H A de Pentheny O'Kelly

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lt W T McCowen
Lt C H Brodribb
Lt H B Drake
Lt E C Hodgson
Lt W S McGillwray
Lt W Gillett
Lt W F Brayne
Lt M S Train
Lt S W Jones
Lt W Tarr
Lt C H Barber
Lt J D Jones
Lt H Watts
Lt J Anderson
Lt W T Fi[illegible]son
Lt H F S [illegible]
Lt G G Hirst
Lt M J Twiske
Lt J M Holmen
Lt M F White
Lt E T Harris
Lt T Locke, R M L I
Lt G H Morgan, R M L I
Capt W A S Edward, N Stafford Regt
2nd Lieut C G D Huggins, Gordon Highlanders
Lt R Forbes-Robertson, Seaforth Highs
2nd Lieut G E Dunsterville, Devon Regt
2nd Lieut J L Jack, Scottish Rifles
Capt C V Edwards, York Regt
Lt S Cooper, Suffolk Regt
Lieut D W Powell, Northan's Regt
Major L A Arkwright, R E
2nd Lieut C F Neilson, 10th Hussars
2nd Lieut T Bouch, 10th Hussars
2nd Lieut C H Peto,
2nd Lieut H Bennett, Essex Regt
2nd Lieut P A Allen, East Surrey Regt
2nd Lieut N O Laing, 4th Hussars
2nd Lieut J P Gilbert, York Regt
2nd Lieut V E Moostta, 12th Lancers
Lt H C Forster, R Fusiliers
2nd Lt J R Bootnby, Royal Scots
2nd Lt E M Smith, Lincoln
2nd Lt R A L Keith, Seaforth Highlanders
2nd Lt G F Collaghan, Con. Rangers
2nd Lt F H Hornsby, R F A
Qr Mr and Hon Lt T Daw, Middlesex Regt
2nd Lieut H Symons, R F A
Lieut E T Dorrien-Smith, Shropshire L I
Capt E B Macnaghton, RFA
Lt Seabroke, [illegible] Lanc Regt
Lt Baker, [illegible] Regt
2nd Lt Steele, 13th Hussars
Lt J H J Williams, 2nd R Fusiliers
Lt E H Nicholson, 2nd R Fusiliers
Lt R A F S Douglas Hamilton, 2nd R Fusiliers
2nd Lt M G H Barker, Lincolnshire
Major W C Beevor, RAMC
Major F A Saw and family, RAMC
Capt in E S Clarke, RAMC
Captain H M Marten, Som Ll
Captain G D Hobson, 12 Lancers
Lieut J M Young, Lanc Regt
2nd Lt Cumberbach, Yorks Regt
2nd Lt F L Gore, Yorks Regt
2nd Lt W J Bovill, Yorks Regt
Major E Wood, York and Lanc
2nd Lieut Lindsell, Lincolnshire Regt
Rev T J C Gardiner, Chaplain C of E
Rev J Rigby, Chaplain R C

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 16TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, Captain E. W. Bruce, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mail of the 16th instant. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mullen Col and Mrs French 2 Misses and 2 children
Carr Miss
Kendall Mr and Mrs
Langston Mr and Mrs X C
Briant Mrs A W and child
Watson Miss E J
Weston Mr S T
Shipway Mr F
Labadoniere Mrs A and infant
Parsich Miss R
Tisdall Miss and Miss
Priestly Mr W
Bennett Miss M
McLaren Miss
Andrews Miss V
Kantzow Mrs M A de
Jones Mr B
Finch Miss E
Ireland Mrs
Bennett Mr J
Wilson Mrs A Miss and infant
Blick Miss L
Oldfield Mrs
Nicholas Mr W G
Kirkness Mr L H
Hudson Mr H N
Lettre Miss A H de
Gray Mr A C
Everett Mr G C
Kennedy Mr D W
Smitty Major and Mrs
Hall Miss
Wool Mr E J
Egerton Sir P G
Woodman Miss
Mrs Stowell's nurse
Parkinson Mrs and child
Friend Mr F C
Rodgers Mr J
Thomas Mr J
Beadley Mrs M and 2 Misses
Grubb Mrs G R and infant
Campbell Mr E P
Wellwood Mr
Ekin Mr
Colvin Mr
Mathieson Mr
Bredin Mr T E
Hartley Mr R B
White Mrs T A
Parry Mr and Mrs H D
Corran Mr
Cordeaux Mr and Mrs
Munro Mrs A
Pockington Miss and maid
Mrs Strangman's nurse and child
Ricoards Mr T
Dodge Mrs
Monat Miss M
Robertson Mr W T
Mervyn Smith Mr
Eckersall Miss
Brown Mrs
Morton Miss and child
Bargan Mr
Ballantine Master
Jackson Mr
Margetson Mr J C
Cooke Mrs E C M
Fanmurin Mr M
Osborne Mr F W
Patterson Mrs H M
Towesend Mr J
Mrs. Artaut's nurse and infant
Lowes Capt
Pinto Capt, Mrs 3 sons and 3 children
Gosner Mr J D

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bushby Mr F C
King Mr and Mrs B C
Stowell Mrs V A and infant
Hockyn Maj C H
Hare C S C I Mr L
Eldridge Mr and Mrs
Corry Smith Mr B C
Tweedy I C S Mr G A
Arthur Mr and Mrs
Vickers Miss
Payne Miss
Beauchamp Mr and Mrs
Lingard Dr and Mrs and inf
Chapman Mrs
Meade Lt The Hon E C
Arthur Lt H B O
Church Miss A L
Smythe Lt Col H
Belcher Capt H F
Forde Maj
Jowell Mrs
Falkner Dr J M
West Mr and Mrs E A
Warren Maj F
Parry Mr W
Hyslop Capt and Mrs
Izat Mr W R
Izat Mr J
Poonawala Mr B
Kelhe Mr J A
Elworthy Mr H
Elles Mr W
Milne Mr and Mrs A K and infant
Macpherson Rev G C
Milne Mr J L
Gordon Mr and Mrs A W
Cregoe Mr P
Williams Col and Mrs
Basire Mons A
Glacy Mr and Mrs
Dolphin Mr R C
Cotton Lt and Mrs H J
Venis Dr H
McCurry Lt-Col and Mrs and infant
Woodham Lt J H
Rivett Mr J
Brett Dr W G
Davies Capt J H
Price Capt C D
Bolton Mrs A H
Cooks Mr C S
Baldwin Lt E
Bolton Mr C D
Catto Mr
Harvey Capt W F
Tosh Mr H S
Jennings Lt J G
Brodie Mr D
Higgon Mr A B
Herbert Major H
Franjee Mr and Mrs and Miss and child
Western Col J S
Champkin Mr G
Brooke Mr J H and Miss
Smith Mr
Hauser Miss P
Shaw Mr M G
Shaw Mr O W
Martin Mr J H
Greenway Miss
Ricketts Major W P
Tempest Miss A M
Bowden Mr F M
Ottmann Miss N
Bowlay Mr W
Coe Mr P C
Dyson Miss
Grey Mr and Mrs
Littleton Miss
Cottrell Dormer Lt
Khan Mr A R
Madapa Mr A B
Laslett Mr C F
Osborne Miss
Dixon Mr C H
Thomson Mr J
Conlew Mr E W
Elderton Mrs M J
Longley Mr R
Macnachlin Lt K
Sarkies Mr and Mrs
Rice Mrs S
Remedios Mr dos
Stowell Mr V
Beardsall Mr W A
Hyde Mr Gregory
Lloyd Mr and Mrs and infant
Beck Mr
Deharana H H Dejioy Jamsinhji Shri of Rajpipla
Patel Dr
Beg Mr F
Willes Mrs M
Rolls Mr and Mrs
Penrose Mr J E
Jarvis Mr L
Stratton Mr W F
Hill Mr H
Forde Mrs
Cook Miss
Booth Mr H D

FROM BRINDISI.

Drew Capt Barry
Whitacre Allen Col and Mrs
Fawsett Major R G
Weltaner Mr O
Daniell Col and Mrs
Highy Mr K G
Remington Mr G
Hawkins Lt-Col
Drummond Lt-Col
Thackwell Major
Nugent Capt the Hon A W
Cooch Behar H H the Maharaja Kumar
Mistowky Mr A

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Hopes Capt
Gosney Mr I D

FROM PORT SAID.

Dodge Mr V A
Addison Mr W A
Fitch Mr W S

FROM SUEZ.—Brabant Dr

FROM ADEN.

Rolland Capt V C
Sharioa Mr
Khara Mr G
Packer R Tyast

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—SEPTEMBER 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col W F C C Plowden B
Major S L Aplin B
Mr H E Ransom B Cov
Mr P C Ray B
Mr C P Torrens B
Mr J S Wilson, M
Major W O Walton I A
Major S C Bayley I A
Capt R L Mathews
Lieut E Dickson 71 Punj
Lieut P Ashfield 107 Prs
Second Lieut H Parkhurst 5th Dragoon Guards
Nursing Sister Miss A L Langshaw Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt A Gwyther IMS B 10 days' furl
Mr A S Fleming B Cov 6 mo MC
Mr W A Inglis B furl extended to Dec 24 1904
Mr F C Annesley B 5 days' furl
Mr C Pratt B 3 mo MC
Mr H W Morrison B 3 mo MC
Mr H Barlow B 3 mo 8 days' furl
Lieut-Col W B Browning CIE IMS M 10 weeks' furl
Lieut-Col J Crimmin V C CIE IMS Bo 3 weeks' furl
Mr W Ogden Bo 5 days' extraordinary leave
Lieut-Col W F Cahusac 121 Prs 1 mo M C
Lieut-Col L S H Baker 23 Cav 11 mo
Major F W Gee IMS 2 mo
Capt B H B Magrath 76 Punj 3 mo M C
Capt R W C Blair 123 Outram's R 3 mo MC
Capt G E Charles I M S 6 weeks,
Capt E B Cotter RA till Dec 6 1904
Lieut C J B Hay Corps of Guides to await result of Staff College examination
Lieut C D Duxbury 31 Poona H 6 mo M C
Lieut G Airy 53 Sikhs 4 mo M C
Engineer G E Wood R I M 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt A Gwyther IMS B
Lieut A R Garrett R E B
Mr A W Trethewy B Cov
Mr C M Collett B Cov
Mr W R G Moir B Cov
Mr E Kaye B
Mr J B Leventhorpe B
Mr W A Inglis B
Mr W A E Henley B
Mr C H Pratt B
Mr S Carr A
Mr A A Carnegie B
Mr F C C Annesley B
Mr H E Clerk M
Capt H Kirkpatrick IMS M
Lieut-Col J Crimmin V C CIE IMS Bo
Mr H W J Bagnell Bo Cov
Mr H C Mules Bo Cov
Mr C N Seddon Bo Cov
Mr W Ogden Bo
Brig-Gen H A Abbott C B
Lieut-Col C L Wilson RA
Lieut-Col J S K Western 22 Cav
Lieut-Col W F Cahusac 121 Prs
Lieut-Col E W Cunliffe 50 Mad R
Lieut-Col A N Carr 3 Skinner's H
Major J P Barnes 6 Cav
Major F H Oldfield RE
Major M A Kerr IMS
[illegible] L Maxwell 10 Hod[illegible]
[illegible] Swiney 2-30 GR
[illegible] V C 5
Major A Dennys 123 Outram's R
Major B W Marlow IA
Major F C D Amesbury 10 Jats
Major H V Biggs DSO RE
Major S M Edwardes DSO 11 Inf
Major E G Wright 10 Jats
Capt A F Cumberlege RE
Capt G J Davis 22 Punj
Capt W L R Amesbury IA
Capt C H Villiers-Stuart 56 Inf
Capt O K Tancock RA
Capt L I B Hulke East Kent Regt
Capt H H Southey Sind H
Capt H J Barton RE
Capt H J Riddell 48 Prs
Capt C R Johnson 5 G C
Capt C M Carter 14th S
Capt V H Roberts IMS
Lieut C L Peart 4 S
Lieut J Whitehead 1 Brahmins
Lieut G B Scott 27 Punj
Lieut H A Batchelor 61 Prs
Lieut L F Wylde 55 Coke's R
Lieut R C B Yates 2-4 GR
Lieut E H F Apthorpe 90 Punj
Second Lieut W H Ralston 47 Sikhs
Sec-Lieut A Forbes 12[illegible]
Commander C R Ford RIM
Engineer W O Kerr RIM
Nursing Sister Miss M R Tru[illegible]man Q A M N S I

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey presided at a meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were also present; Mr. Michael Kennedy, Dr. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. J. Baptista, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla and Mr. David J. Sassoon.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Committee considered the "Review" prepared by the Secretary of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1903-04.

Dr. Dadachanji observed that "Mr." was placed before the names of members who were qualified medical gentlemen instead of "Dr." Even the Bombay University called them "Doctors" and not Misters and he saw no reason why in the Municipal records the same principle should not be observed. He then moved an amendment to the effect that "Dr." instead of "Mr." be placed before the words "A. G. Viegas, L. M. and S." &c.

The Chairman suggested that Dr. Dadachanji would be well to bring a general resolution before the Corporation instead of moving the amendment on the paragraph of the review.

Dr. Dadachanji did not press his amendment.

Dr. Viegas then suggested that the word "customary" before "the address of welcome" to the Governor in the third para be omitted but as the members were generally in favour of retaining it, it was allowed to remain.

TAX ON MOTOR CARS.

With reference to para 15 Dr. Viegas said that the number of motor cars taxed during the year under report were only 5 and he thought something must be done to arrive at the correct figure.

The Chairman suggested that as most of the owners of motor cars did not know that they had to pay tax on the vehicles, the Municipality must advertise the matter.

Mr Michael Kennedy said that the police issued licenses for the motor cars and a clerk from the assessment department could easily find out the names of the motor car owners from the Police Commissioner's Office.

With regard to another paragraph No. 31, Dr. Master moved that only the first six lines be allowed to remain in the para as the last part of it was tantamount to a slur on the Medical Profession.

Mr. Kennedy suggested that instead of omitting the last part of the para, it should be made to read "Under the improved system of Registration the number of notifications of infectious diseases received from qualified medical men increased from 1 376 in the previous year to 2,001 in the year under report."

The suggestion was accepted and the alterration was made accordingly.

The "review" was then adopted and the Committee adjourned.

CHARGES AGAINST PORT TRUST EMPLOYES.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department again charged Framji Ruttonji Surveyor, Assistant Engineer in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, Dorabji Nusserwanji Kaka, a timekeeper, in the employ of the Port Trust and Eduljl Fakirji Marker, a turn-cock in the employ of the Port Trust with theft of twenty-eight iron frames valued at Rs. 28, the property of the Bombay Port Trust. The second accused was further charged with committing forgery by entering in the muster roll and pay abstracts of the Port Trust for the month of August last the names of certain individuals, as being present at work during that month, well knowing that they were not so and thereby inducing the Trust to pay them money. The first accused was charged with aiding and abetting the second accused in the commission of the offence. The first two accused were also charged with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the Trust to pay sums of money. Mr. Yorke-Smith, solicitor, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Port Trustees; Mr. Nesmuchwalla, solicitor, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the first accused; Mr. Payna solicitor, defended the second accused and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, the third accused.

Mr. Yorke-Smith said he wished to inform the Court that only about half an hour ago he received a letter from Superintendent Sloane to say that he was suddenly taken ill and would not be able to attend the Court and instruct him. His absence would put him (Mr. Smith) in some difficulty for since the last adjournment of the case, the Port Trustees had instructed him to conduct the prosecution, that being so and as the case had been investigated and inquired into by the Police, he (Mr. Smith) relied upon Mr. Sloane for his instructions in the case, Good many inquiries had been made in order to present the whole case before the Court in a complete form. His Worship was aware that some of the charges related to the work done at Deolali and it was desirable that the matter should be properly investigated.

The Magistrate suggested that at least some evidence should be led before the case was again adjourned and it was decided to proceed with the theft case first.

Mahomed Kurrim, examined by Mr. York-Smith said he was a fitters' mistry employed in the general department of the Bombay Port Trust and worked in their Workshops at Chinch Bunder. He had been in the employ of the Port Trust for the last fourteen years and drew a salary of Rs. 60 per month. The first accused who had been his superior gave him orders for the works to be done in the workshop. He received no special order for any special work recently from the first accused. Witness knew Gocul Gunesh and Mungal Hirji both of whom were blacksmiths employed at the same workshops.

Have they lately done any work under your orders?—They always work under my orders. I give them orders in accordance with the orders I receive from the first accused, who is my immediate superior. A few days ago I saw twenty-eight iron frames in custody of Superintendent Sloane. These iron frames were made by the two blacksmiths, Mungal and Gocul, at the workshops.

Who gave them orders to make these frames?—I gave them orders at the instance of the first accused. The orders to prepare these frames were given more than a month ago. I do not know what the iron frames were intended for. These frames were made out of the iron that was lying at the workshops. I do not know how long these frames took making. After I had given directions to the two blacksmiths to make these frames, I made inquiries once about them and I was told they were being made.

Did the first accused make any inquiries about these frames through you? He asked me once whether they were ready and I answered they were being made. When they were finished, I informed the first accused about them. After they were finished they were lying at the workshops for some days. Subsequently they were removed from the workshops by some men at the instance of the third accused, I do not know whether they were removed in a cart or on coolies' heads. I do not know whether they were taken away loose or tied up together. I was once before asked by the first accused to prepare similar frames.

Gocul Gunesh, blacksmith in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, examined by Mr. Yorke-Smith said he had been working in the Port Trust's workshops at Dana Bunder for the last six years. He had seen a bundle of iron frames in custody of Superintendent Sloane. He had seen six frames of that kind before in the workshops. Those six frames were made by the blacksmith Mungal Hirji, who worked with him. Witness did not make or help in making any of these frames. These frames were made out of the iron that had been brought there and lying in the workshops like other iron. It had been brought there fresh. The Mistry Mahomed Kurrim gave him orders for work. He did not know if there were any holes in these frames. When these frames were ready they were given in charge of the Mistry Mahomed Kurrim. Witness did not know whether any other frames of the similar kind were made in the workshops. Those six frames were given in charge of the Mistry about two months ago.

Mungal Hirji, blacksmith in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, examined by Mr. Yorke-Smith said he worked at the Port Trust's workshops at Dana Bunder. He had lately seen iron frames in the custody of Superintendent Sloane. He did not know whether they were window frames or door frames. He made these iron frames at the workshops, at the direction of the Mistry Mahomed. The last witness was present when he made these frames. He did not know if there were any holes in these frames. He finished these frames about twelve days ago. He did not know what took place after they were finished. He placed them in the workshops. He did not inform any one when they were finished. After they were finished, they were removed for boring holes in them, On this occasion he made twenty-eight frames. He made six similar frames about a month ago under the direction of the Mistry.

Out of what iron these twenty-eight frames were made?—We took the iron from the workshops. We took the iron from the same stock from which other articles for the Port Trust were made.

Bhowdin Nooroodin, a fitter, deposed to having bored holes in the frames in the workshop.

Lakhoo Babaji and Pandoo Bhikhu, sweepers in the employ of the Port Trust, deposed that they had placed the iron frames in a cart at the instance of third accused for the purpose of their being taken to Wari Bunder. They went with the cart to Wari Bunder, where they unloaded them.

Sub. Inspector Narayen Govind of the Criminal Investigation Department, stated that on the 22nd instant he went to the Port Trust Workshops at Chinch Bunder, where he saw some Mahars loading nine bundles of iron frames in a cart. The cart then proceeded to Wari Bunder Station and witness followed it. At this station he saw the third accused and some Mahars unloading the cart at a place where goods for Deolali were booked. The third accused had these frames weighed and had the goods receipt issued. He paid the freight to the cashier, when witness arrested him. The receipt, which was produced in Court, was for goods consigned to Deolali from Framji Ruttonji.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Thursday next.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following is a list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperator" to-day from the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 7. The Medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 7 to-day at 1-45 a.m. sharp.—Deck passengers should be at the New Disinfecting Station with all their luggage and kit at 9, a. m. sharp to-day:—Miss H. Bell, Miss Corckery, Mr. B. K. Das Revd and Mrs. Fischer 2 Children and infant, Revd and Mrs Fritz, 1 Child and 2 infants, Mr C A Hoermann, Mr K C Mukerjee, Mr Mirayubkhan, Miss Norman, Miss Nellie Norman, 2 Masters Norman, Mr A Schuh, Miss Thalwitzer, Master Charles Wichman, I Zeisler. To Suez:—Mr and Mrs Ahmed Esmail, Doctor and Mrs Ghose and child, J H van der Heide, To Aden:—Mr P D Patel, Lieut Maxwell, Mr AD Livierato.

THE SOMALILAND DESPATCHES.

WE give below a full list of officers and men whose services are mentioned in despatches in the several Somaliland expeditions:—

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Lieutenant E. W. Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine, did excellent service as Disembarkation Officer at Obbia, and in the removal of the base from Obbia to Berbera and again at Berbera. He is a good organizer and very hard working.

Sergeant G. Munro, who was head clerk in the late Head-quarters Staff Office, performed his duties with zeal and diligence. He had practically to reorganize the office, since former clerks had not had the necessary training requisite for a staff office.

To Baron Ajroldi di Robbiato, Chief of the Italian Mission accompanying the Somaliland Field Force, my best thanks are due, for his unfailing courtesy and sympathy, and for the assistance he has at all times so willingly given me.

I am greatly indebted to Captain H. E. S. Cordeaux, C. M. G., Indian Army, his Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul-General for the Somali Coast Protectorate, for the great assistance he has afforded me and the field force generally, especially in such matters as the purchase and hiring of camels and in the raising of native levies. He has great influence with the tribesmen and he has used this influence throughout to further the aims and objects of the expedition.

Major J. E. Gough, Rifle Brigade, has brought to my notice the great assistance rendered by the late Mr. Maude, correspondent of the "Daily Graphic," during the action of Daratoleh, on the 23rd April, 1903. Owing to the number of casualties among Officers, Mr. Maude volunteered to assist Major Gough, and, upon the death of Captain Bruce, acted as his Staff Officer during the remainder of the action rendering very valuable service.

From Rear-Admiral Sir C. C. Drury, K. C. S. I. Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, to the Admiralty.

28th February, 1903.

SIR,—Be pleased to inform their Lordships that having examined the landing place and been to Obbia, I consider it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the work carried out by the Officers and men of the "Naiad, Perseus," and "Pomone" in disembarking the Somaliland Field Force at Obbia, or to overpraise the result attained by their constant, untiring, and arduous work.

The following is an extract from a private letter I received from General Manning on my arrival at Obbia on 27th February:—"I cannot say too much for the assistance I have received from the Royal Navy. They have worked like heroes; Bethell has been invaluable. It looked at one time as being almost an impossible task and without the assistance of the Officers and men of the Royal Navy it would have been."

I also attach two other letters from General Manning on the subject. (Enclosures Nos. 1 and 2.)

I beg to bring the services of the following Officers to the notice of their Lordships, for their favourable consideration: Captain Hon. Alexander E. Bethell, H. M. ship Naiad; Commander Edmund Pears, H. M. ship Perseus; Commander Harry Jones, H. M. ship Pomone; Lieutenant Earnest S. Carey, H. M. ship Naiad; Lieutenant George H. Bevan, H. M. ship Pomone, Sub-Lieutenant Cyril Callaghan, H. M. ship Naiad.

Also the latter Officer's action in rescuing a cutter.

Commander George S. Hewett, R. I. M., Commanding R. I. M. S. Canning; and Lieutenant Ernest W. Huddleston, R. I. M., acting as Marine Transport Officer; has done most valuable work.

I will bring the services of these last two Officers to the notice of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council in due course.

I have also expressed my thanks to Commander Eugenio Finzi, Commanding His Italian Majesty's ship "Caprera" and high appreciation of the assistance he so kindly rendered, and submit that his action may be brought to the favourable notice of his Government.

From Brigadier-General W. H. Manning to the General Officer Commanding, Somaliland Field Force,

Upper Sheikh, 13th July, 1903

SIR,—I have the honour to forward a despatch from Major P. A. Kenna Commanding the Mounted Troops, Somaliland Field Force, covering a list of recommendations made by Captain W. Bonham, Commanding the Burgher Contingent.

Major P. A. Kenna submits at the same time the names of—Captain McHardy, D. S. O., R. A. and Captain W. Bonham, D. S. O.

I am pleased to be able to endorse the remarks which Major Kenna has made as to the services of Captain A. McHardy from my personal observation of that Officer's services in the field.

Captain W. Bonham did excellent service with the Burgher Contingent and deserves great credit for having raised so fine a body of men, which, under his command, rendered very good service throughout the operations.

In forwarding Captain Bonham's recommendation I trust that the names of those Officers, non-commissioned and men whom he has mentioned as worthy of recognition may be taken into favourable consideration.

The Burgher Contingent were a very valuable addition to the Mounted Infantry of the Field Force.

Their knowledge of country and their adaptability to the conditions of service in Somaliland enabled me to make great use of the contingent.

The contingent showed throughout an excellent soldierly spirit, and were always cheerful and willing under trying conditions and considerable hardship.

I have already telegraphed to Lord Milner expressing my high appreciation of the services of the Burgher Contingent and my regret at their departure.

Chief Staff Officer, Somaliland Field Force,

In forwarding attached list of recommendations of Burgher Contingent, I endorse the opinion of Captain Bonham, and submit the following names in addition:—

(1.) Captain A. McHardy, D.S.O., R.A., who came out with Burgher Contingent, and was the only Officer with it from the 1st June to their landing in South Africa on completion of its term of service. During the operations from Obbia to Gumburu, and back to Galkayu, Captain McHardy was Staff Officer to Mounted Troops, and in that capacity showed exceptional zeal, tact and ability. His knowledge and experience of all kinds of Indian troops, as well as of British and Burgher, proved invaluable.

(2.) Captain W. Bonham, D.S.O., raised the Burgher Contingent, and commanded it throughout its period of service in Somaliland.

Captain William L. Foster, Royal Artillery, Adjutant, Quarter-Master and Paymaster, is recommended for Decoration or promotion.

Since the work of raising the corps commenced till the present day he has worked untiringly at its development and efficiency; is mainly responsible for any degree of usefulness the corps may be considered to have attained: has remarkable energy and much practical experience of campaigning: showed great coolness and judgment in action in the affair near Gumburu.

Sergeant-Major, R. W. Smythe (sergeant-major of the 2nd Bn. Leinster Regiment), Quarter-master sergeant, is recommended for Promotion to a commission (a native regiment, East, West or Central Africa preferred).

He has had exceptionally trying and difficult work always done extremely well; was strongly recommended by his Commanding Officer when he was lent; is very anxious for commission in Native regiment.

Shoeingsmith, O. Williams, Royal Field Artillery, Farrier-sergeant is recommended for Promotion

Has worked extremely well under great difficulties; thoroughly efficient, always willing.

Sergeant D. F. Botes, Pretoria, Corporal S. J. Herbert, Pretoria, and Trooper C. J. Dreyer, are recommended for Medal for distinguished conduct in the field.

Sergeant Botes has always been the first to volunteer for any hard work or arduous duty; has shown fine soldierly qualities throughout the campaign.

All these men displayed coolness and steadiness in action, and performed distinguished service in the affair near Gumburu on 18th April, 1903.

Lieutenant Charles John Scott, Bloemfontein Section leader.

Serjeant A. S. Donaldson, care of Colonel Steele S.A.C., Pretoria, Section leader.

Trooper W. M. Scott, Pretoria, Section leader.

Trooper J. H. Hattingh Pretoria. Section leader.

All these men have done exceptionally good work throughout the campaign. It is not recommended that they should receive any military reward or decoration, but, if the General Officer Commanding thinks fit, that their names should be submitted to Lord Milner with a recommendation that their services should be rewarded in such manner as may seem good to the Colonial Government, either by assistance in re-settlement or employment in Government service.

GENERAL EGERTON'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following Officers are recommended for special consideration for their services during the campaign;—

Head-Quarter Personal Staff.

Captain R G Mann 34th Sikhs, A.D.C. An Officer of great ability and varied experience and an admirable Staff Officer. He rendered excellent service when employed on special duty with the Ogaden tribes and at the taking of Illig he acted as Military A D.C. to the Rear Admiral G Atkinson Willes who spoke most highly of him. Has lately acted as D.A.A.G, most satisfactorily.

Head Quarter Staff.

Major H. E Stanton, DSO., R.A., Chief Staff Officer. Has filled his very responsible and onerous position to my entire satisfaction. His grasp of detail and power of organization have been invaluable to me.

Major C. O. Swanston, D. S. O., 18th Tiwana Lancers, D. A. Q. M. G. Is an exceptionally good Staff Officer, very quick and intelligent. He has carried out his duties not only to my own satisfaction, but he has also been brought to my notice by several heads of departments and others, for the ever ready help and assistance he has given them.

Major (Local Lieutenant-Colonel) G. T. Forestier-Walker, R. A., A. Q. M. G. for intelligence. Has rendered eminent service in organizing the Intelligence system of the Field Force, and has shown a marvellous power of sifting and collecting the reports received from all quarters. I am greatly indebted to him.

Major R. F. Allen, R. E. Commanding Royal Engineers. Has not only carried out the ordinary duties of his position satisfactorily but has earned the gratitude of the whole force by the way in which he has developed and controlled the water supply of this almost waterless country. He is an Officer of exceptional ability, and I have much confidence in his opinion.

Colonel J. F. Williamson, C. M. G., R. A. M. C., Principal Medical Officer. His great and varied war experience has made him a most valuable administrative Medical Officer. The arrangements for the cars of sick and wounded and their transport over some 350 miles of desert on occasions, have been admirable.

Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Yeilding, C.I.E., D.S.O. Director of Supply and Transport. Is an Officer of great force of character whom no difficulty dismays or sudden change of plans can disconcert. His powers of organization are immense, and it is due to them that this Field-Force has been able to maintain itself in the field so long.

Commander E. S. Carey, R. N., Provost Marshal. Has rendered very valuable service in the sanitation of standing camps and the maintenance of discipline on the line of march: but in addition to this he has done exceptional service on the line of march in superintending and regulating the issue of water a most onerous duty in a country like this. Both General Manning and General Fasken report most highly on him.

(Concluded on page 7.)

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 16.

THE WAR.

SOMEBODY has not inaptly termed the position in the Far East after Liao-Yang as stale-mate. Save so far that Liao-Yang did not end the war as stale-mate ends a game of chess, this was an accurate description. After a fortnight's fighting both contestants were almost too wearied to move. The Russians could barely crawl away, while the Japanese were so tired that they could not follow them up to Mukden. It resulted therefore that a retreat which just outside Liao-Yang was almost a rout, formed up afterwards into a quiet and orderly withdrawal. Mukden is now fortified as a rear-guard against the Japanese while Kuropatkin's main army rests at Tieling. The Japanese are already beginning their forward march and there is nothing in the new situation which makes it believable that the Russians will be more successful at Tieling than they were at Liao-Yang though their position is not regarded as so hopeless as it was before the Japanese failed to bring about another Sedan. This modification of English opinion is the subject of a certain amount of perturbation in Tokio, but our friends need not be alarmed. English sympathies are still entirely with the Japs. If defeat happens to the Russians again, it will mean either immediate disaster or a precipitate retreat through Harbin—now one immense hospital—and out of Southern Manchuria, thus closing the first year of the war. Meanwhile, during the slack time while the armies are recuperating, there are two main incidents to chronicle. Early in the week quite a little sensation was caused among expert opinion by the news that the Russian Prize Courts had decided on appeal that food-stuffs should be counted contraband. The gravity of such an announcement was very great, for it is practically incumbent upon the existence of Great Britain in war-time that this country should never admit such a finding. It is only late this afternoon that further information has satisfactorily dissipated the scare. Russia had decided that it will hold provisions contraband only when they are military or naval stores. So long as they are consigned to private owners they are safe. This announcement removes a difference of opinion which might in time have given rise to very ugly possibilities. Another important piece of news is that contained in an article in the "Times" in which a correspondent declares that the Kaiser is making every effort to secure the good will and alliance of the Russians. Believing that Russia will emerge from the war ultimately successful, Emperor William is doing his best to consolidate friendship with his neighbour, for close friendship with Russia will be valuable assistance to the furtherance of his Weltpolitik, both as regards Europe and the partition of China. The "Times" correspondent declares that the agreement between the two Powers is already so far forward that Russia has been able to withdraw some of her finest troops from her Western boundary and even to dismantle some of the Western forts to provide siege guns for Port Arthur, Vladivostock, Liao-Yang and Harbin. In other directions also Germany has proved most complacent and useful. The correspondent cites in particular the attempt of the Port Arthur fleet to reach Kiao-Chau as evidence of the secret alliance between Germany and Russia. If all this be true, then Germany is plunging into rather a risky gamble, for it can only get its equivalent back from Russia if it should prove successful in the East. Should Japan be victorious then Germany will extract nothing substantial from the aid which she is now giving.

TIBET.

Of the successful termination of the Tibet Expedition the "Times" writes fittingly "Colonel Younghusband and his companions have achieved a timely diplomatic success." Praise is due, and the "Times" gives it gladly, to General Macdonald and the military forces, but it points out rightly the Colonel Younghusband's part, though less apparent to the public eye, has been no less difficult and no less skilfully handled. "Our punctual attainment of the fruits of the Mission is" it writes, "beyond doubt, due in a very high degree to the patient and unfailing tactfulness with which the British Commissioner has refrained from hurting in the least degree the religious or social susceptibilities of the Tibetans. To this wise observance of courtesies we also largely owe it that, despite the armed conflicts which have from time to time been forced upon us, good feeling has generally prevailed between the peaceful population and our soldiers. We cannot yet estimate what effect the treaty itself will produce upon this strange people. But we know that there are one or two things which they can never forget. They can never forget that a British Mission, protected by British bayonets, came to Lhasa; and they know that where it once came it may come again. Nor will it ever escape them that the representatives of British power entered not merely Lhasa, but the palace of the Potala, and concluded the terms of the treaty in that historic shrine of their beliefs and their traditions." The "Standard" also expresses its pleasure and admiration, and it has also a remark to make upon the question of Government. "It is to be hoped," it says, "that the Mission will bring back some of the works of art of 'unknown antiquity' which have been offered to us for sale at very high prices. The fact that they have been exhibited proves both the readiness of the natives to trade and the scrupulous respect shown by the Mission and the escort towards private property." Against these views one may contrast the opinion of the "Daily News" which has been consistently opposed to the Mission. It, also, is glad the treaty is signed, but its reason is that the inevitable expenditure upon the Mission will thus be so much the nearer its end. It draws attention, however, to the secrecy of the terms of the treaty. "Perhaps it is better so," it remarks darkly, "for we undertake to say that if the treaty were published it would be found that the money spent on the expedition has been completely thrown away." On the Continent the news has been received quietly, but with mixed feeling. In Russia opinion is mortified that the conclusion of the expedition should have been so successful. In Austria on the contrary, where the Mission has always been commented on with approval, the journals express their satisfaction.

TRADE WITH TIBET IN 1793.

Most people have a vague idea that the treaty of 1890 was the first attempt to regularise and encourage trade between India and Tibet. They would be astonished to hear that Tibet has a commercial connection and trading history with British India which goes back nearly a hundred years before the Sikkim campaign. Yet this is a fact and Mr. Herbert Birdwood has unearthed a singularly interesting article in the "Edinburgh Magazine" for June 1793 which has been republished in the "Times" this week. The article consists of an "Account of a journey to Tibet, in a letter from Lieut. Samuel Turner to Mr. Hastings, Governor-General in Bengal." The journey was performed by "Poorangeer, the Gosseyee," who had been employed in deputations to the "late Teshoo Lama," and had formerly accompanied him to Peking. This predecessor of Sarat Chandra Das had much of interest to see. He was sent with despatches from Warren Hastings to the Teshi Lama and the Regent of Teshi-Lunpo.—Reaching Teshi-Lunpo—which is then described as the capital of Tibet—on May 8th, he was just too late to witness the inauguration of the Teshi Lama which had occurred in the preceding year. Nevertheless he leaves a picturesque account which may be compared usefully with portions of Sarath Chandra's narrative. "A few days previous to the auspicious day, the Lama was conducted from the monastery, in which he had passed his infancy, in great pomp, and amid so vast a concourse of people that, although the journey is but twenty miles, it took up three days." The Teshi Lama was only three years old at his inauguration and four when Pooranger saw him on a cushion under the shady trees of his garden. The Lama asked the traveller if he had had a fatiguing journey, and after an hour's audience, "during which the Lama sat very composed," Poorunger took his leave after receiving the Lama's blessing. Lieut.-Turner concluded his account with a scanty reference to trade: "This traveller also related that the commercial intercourse between Tibet and Bengal met with no impediment. The Regent showed a hearty disposition to encourage this trade, he seemed attached to the English and sent letters by Poorunger to that purport (which are inserted in the researches) with presents." Mr. Birdwood invites attention to the last paragraph. May we not hope, he asks, that the advantages of freer trade with British India, of which so fair a promise was held out over a hundred years ago, will now, at last, be realised [illegible] the people of Tibet? And to this the "Times" adds more caustically, "We hope that the [illegible] settlement will secure an effective [illegible] filment of the pledges [illegible] ancestors of the Lamas of [illegible]

"UNDERSTA[illegible]

Above all other writers [illegible] Kipling has the power [illegible] summing up his views [illegible] sentence that is remembered long after [illegible] has disappeared. But in his letter [illegible] d'Humieres, the French author [illegible] with a gift in this respect [illegible] In speaking of the [illegible] has remarked [illegible] Kipling [illegible] believe [illegible] power of the vivid phrase is plainly to be seen. During the past week England [illegible] the first time has become acutely conscious that [illegible]hes its boys to 'understand that they must not understand.' The charm of paradox and mystery is there. That sentence will soon be doing active service in the perennial battle for and against the Public Schools. There are Dons at Oxford and Cambridge who are loading their guns with it when next the modern faction begins to ask why science is not being taught at the Universities. And in other and for different directions the phrase is spreading and people stop talking for a moment to think about it. The "Times" asks: What is the precise shade of meaning in a phrase which is a little more cryptic in English than it was in its French original?" It decides that both M. d'Humieres and Kipling do not mean that the English people are stupidly and dumbly acquiescent to authority, but that they have a strong sense of discipline which prevents them from enquiring too closely into things which they do not think ought to be enquired into. Possibly this is so. But they also mean, in all probability, that the English have a set of strong conventions, social and physical, to which they adhere. Where these conventions are right Rudyard Kipling finds in them "the secret of many of our successes;" where they are harmful he finds the cause of many of our reverses. That Englishmen have, on the whole, been successful in the world's history is due to the fact that their conventions on the whole are sane and reasonable. But this is not all—and the further fact has been neglected in Mr. Kipling's analysis—England's success is also due to the fact that its conventions have proved readily adaptable to the various circumstances in which Englishmen find themselves. This mobility springs from the fact that Englishmen—apparently in direct contradiction to M. d'Humieres—are continually striving to 'understand why they understand.' This contradiction is more apparent than real. For what the Englishmen really try to do—I must put it rather clumsily—is to understand why they understand they must not understand. Mr. Kipling himself supplies an illustration of this process. M. d'Humieres had referred in his book, 'L'Ile et L'Empire du Grand Bretagne,' rather slightingly, after the fashion of French literary men, to the 'cant of English chastity.' Rudyard Kipling, however, in no way agrees with him. Although he does not explicitly say so, yet it is evident he treats this matter as an instance where Englishmen have been taught 'to understand that they must not understand.' But Kipling is far from thinking that this is a mere acquiescence in an unmeaning dogma. He believes that it is upheld by every Englishman because they consciously perceive that in a crowded meat eating population any other social system would be impossible. That is to say, while believing Englishmen on this point 'understand they must not understand,' he also believes that they try to understand why they must not understand. So long as they do this they will protected themselves against the extremes to which customs that are unalterable and unchanging will always bring a nation.

For the rest Mr. Kipling's letter is a pleasing sign of the close friendship which now exists between France and England. Nothing could exceed the generous cordiality with which he welcomes the entente. "Our two peoples, it seems to me, are the complement of one another in temperament and destiny, logically and in reality. Even were this not the case, one must remember that there is not so much liberty left in Eastern Europe that the two standard bearers of human freedom can afford to dispute between themselves...... ...If we were to quarrel, who would be the gainer? The Middle Ages furnished with modern weapons. Can any one doubt this?" Mr. Kipling's reference to M. d'Humieres observations on India will be read with keen interest. "I wish" he writes, "that you had seen something, of new India, of factories and railways where the imperturbable native of the East moves among modern machinery and worships his gods in the shadow of engine sheds and boilers. This India is not pretty, but it is significant. "Instead M. d'Humieres had much to say of the "poetry of dead India" in Chittore, Jeypore and in the South. As regards the new India of the engine sheds there is no one more fitted to picture it vividly to Englishmen than Rubyard Kipling himself. For is he not the creator at once of Puran Bhagat and of Macandrew, the old Scots Engineer?

THE RETURN OF THE DISCOVERY.

The return of the "Discovery" from the Antarctic regions has received a suitable welcome. It is true that Captain R. F. Scott did not reach the South Pole. But he planted the English flag farthest south and beat all records in Antarctic exploration. As regards the main details of the "Discovery's" voyage we are already informed from the narratives of the relief ships and from the officer who was invalided home, unfortunately for himself, owing to heart weakness. With respect to the geographical discoveries and scientific results two or three years must yet elapse before they can be made known to the world. It is often forgotten that on the scientific side of an expedition such as this the hard work of the explorers does not begin until they are safe back into port. Sometimes so much material is collected that it cannot all be properly investigated. For instance I have been informed that in the vaults of the South Kensington Museum there still remained stored several casks from the famous "Challenger" expedition which have not yet been opened and which probably never will be. On Tuesday a banquet was offered to the officers and crew of the "Discovery" at Portsmouth Town Hall and it was attended by Sir Clements Markham, Admiral Sir R. Vesey Hamilton. Mr. Arthur Lee M. P. and all the prominent naval, dockyard and military officers of the town. In the speeches which followed the banquet, Rear Admiral Henderson pointed out how closely the Royal Navy was connected with the attempt on the South Pole. Sir Clements Markham was once a naval officer; Captain R. F. Scott is a Navy man; and most of the officers and men belong to the service. In proposing the health of the guest of the evening the Mayor of Portsmouth recalled that though Captain Scott had only received instruction to stop out in the ice a year he was able to lengthen his stay to thrice that length of time. Captain Scott's reply onbehalf of himself and his men was modest and commendable. Humorously he remarked that they would have appreciated the evening banquet even more upon the Great Barrier, where seal had been their only food, than even in the Portsmouth Town Hall. He paid a graceful compliment to the hard cheerful work performed by his party and pointed out that the scientific results of the expedition would do an essential thing—namely add to the sum of human knowledge. "In conclusion the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty referred to the medals which the King would bestow and he assured Captain Scott amid amusement that the Admiralty's satisfaction in his work was more than merely platonic. That is as it should be.

BURMA AGAIN.

Mr. Alleyne Ireland's plea for the "Crown Colonization" of Burma has brought a letter on the subject from Sir Frank Swettenham. There could be no doubt upon which side of the controversy the Ex Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Straits Settlements would stand He expresses himself strongly in favour of the separation of Burma from the Indian connection. A touch of asperity in discussing the attitude of the Government of India towards Burma was not lacking in Mr. Ireland's article, and the same note is observable in Sir Frank's letter. If he declares, the regrouping of our Eastern dominions, in the direction suggested, is to wait until the Indian Grovernment is tired of handling Burmese finances, the writing will probably be long. This is a little blunt. Diplomacy proceeds usually by suaver methods; and assuredly plenty of diplomacy will be needed to bring about the change Sir Frank desiderates. At a later stage in his letter he deals with the Straits Settlements example cited by Mr. Ireland. The parallel, he thinks, is not perfect. For in the case of the Straits "besides the revolt of the people against the Calcutta Administration, the place had always been a burden on Indian Finances. The inuendo is too palpable to be overlooked. Going so far as to grant its truth, one may yet ask whether it smooths matters for the advocated transfer to put the financial aspect in exactly this manner. Ever since the transfer of control the Straits Settlements have been self-supporting and rapid in their development. "That may be an excellent reason, adds Sir Frank, why Burma should be granted something in the nature of Home Rule, but the Indian Government would probably think more of the revenues it would lose than of the indirect gain to India by the more rapid development of the emancipated province." Quoting the opinion of the "Times" upon Mr. Ireland's argument Sir Frank continues: "If the suggested regrouping is obviously sound, the reason why it was not long ago undertaken is because not only the Indian and Colonial Offices, but the Foreign Office also, must have been consulted and brought into agreement, a well-nigh impossible task for any reformer to set himself. When Burma is grouped with the Malay States and the great ports of the Straits of Malacca there may be hope for the constitution of a Department of Eastern affairs to relieve the Foreign and Colonial Offices of political, commercial and administrative duties in China, Japan, Siam, and all the Further East, where the circumstances are so peculiar that experience gained in other parts of the world may prove a positive disadvantage. Quite apart from the consideration of the Burma administrative question, it would be worth something to this country to possess a department officered by men who really understand the Further East and know what is going on or likely to take place there. For this view of the question there is something to be said and that being so Sir F. Swettenham might well stop twitting the Indian Government with a narrow greed for Burmese revenues His main contention is challenged by a correspondent signing himself "W. R." to whom the "Times accords the honour of large type. At any rate "W. R." calls upon Mr. Ireland to be less vague and to explain exactly how Imperial interests would be benefited by his "heroic policy." "How" writes "W. R." would 'the unification and strengthening' of [illegible] policy be effected by the annexation of Burma by Singapore? Surely Mr. Ireland does not propose just yet the annexation of Siam and China, but does he contemplate the divorce of those States from the Foreign Office? If not, where will be that 'control by one department of the Government' on which he lays so much stress? Another correspondent, who seems to possess a good inside knowledge of Burman affairs, while admitting the existence of "some opinion in Burma" in favour of Colonial Office rule doubts whether Mr. Ireland's scheme will find any supporters in that province. He does not see how under a Governor-General of a United Malayan Empire, Burma would be better off than under the Viceroy of India. Moreover Burma has closer ties with India than with the Straits Settlements. The flow of men, money, and merchandise is greater between Burma and India than between Burma and the Straits Settlements. Burma has shares with the rest of India in a large body of statute law and judicial decisions. And the Indian administrative practice and tradition, which have been extended to successive portions of Burma in the course of last 70 years, cannot now be lightly treated. As an alternative he proposes a plan of a rather startling character. "Why" he asks "should not Hong-kong, the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon be transferred from the Colonial Office to the India Office? These possessions could be represented in the Council of the Secretary of State, which would then be a body of comprehensive Asiatic experience, and the administration of both India and these colonies would be improved by the admission of new light. The Government of India would, of course, remain as at present. There could be no thought of adding to its sphere of action." In other words Ceylon and our Far Eastern possessions are to be placed under the India Office but not under the Government of India. Such a scheme is I should say hardly likely to receive a moment's consideration. At any rate I fail to see how it would work. Moreover, would Ceylon, Hong-kong and Singapore be willing to share in the cost of maintaining the India office with its large and highly paid establishment? I doubt it. Of course the entire outlay on the Colonial Office is and always has been borne by the people of this country. My experience is that people are not willing to pay for a thing which previously they have received for nothing, One of the few English journals referring to Mr. Ireland's article is the "Spectator," which in its remarks alludes entirely to the fiscal side. And of course, on this aspect alone the case is all against Burma, as the "Spectator" points out. "The proposal," it writes, "is one often mooted in Burma, especially by the mercantile class, which would like to exploit the province more rapidly: but it is, we believe, for the present, unwise. The complaint about the revenue might be repeated by every province in India, and especially by Bengal; but the cost of the Debt, of the Army, and of the general government must be provided in the interests of all."

THE CORONATION CIRCUS.

THE Royal Coronation Circus Company arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning by the S. S. Persia (Anchor Line) which had been specially chartered to convey them from England. They open on the Esplanade on Monday next. A very strong programme is announced and the list of artistes being headed by "Mokama" who is described as the world's greatest jail breaker and handcuff king. This gentleman invites all and sundry to handcuff and shackle him, and yet he guarantees to release himself in a very few moments. He has also succeeded in breaking out of the leading prisons in Great Britain and America without the aid of keys or other instruments and is declared to eclipse Houdini whose exploits in this direction recently created a sensation at home. Blanche and Dialdif the Teacup track Cyclist Champions are also announced. These daring Cyclists take part in a race on a track which is claimed to the smallest and steepest in the world. Blanche is said to be the only lady who has ever attempted to ride round a similar track. Another attraction is the Zenobia brothers who perform the unique feat of standing on and propelling a rolling globe across a high wire. The Circus is not defficient in equestrian talent as the company includes Mdlle Yelding, the favourite Lady rider from the London and Paris Hippodromes and Mr. A. Johnstone the Dashing Jockey Rider, from the well known Lord George Sangers' and Sir Robert Fosset's Circuses. The other turns are numerous and of a high standard. The Circus brings from England a large stud of thoroughbred horses and a number of tiny Shetland ponies. During the voyage an addition was made to the stud in the shape of a foal which was born while passing through the Red Sea. On arrival in Bombay the mare looked in excellent condition while the foal, which is a fine one, was as frisky as any to be seen on land.

A SUIT ON A LETTER OF GUARANTEE.

JUDGMENT OF THE APPEAL COURT.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, forming the Appeal Court, delivered judgment at the High Court, yesterday, in an appeal filed by Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company, defendants and appellants, against Gordhandas Khatau and another, plaintiffs and respondents, from a decision of Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, delivered on the 23th March last. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co, appeared for the appellants; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the respondents.

The plaintiffs in the lower Court sought to recover Rs. 10,020 and Rs. 4,620 with interest at 6 and 7 per cent, respectively from 1st January 1903 being the interest payable on certain debentures for the six months ending 31st December 1902, and costs. The points to be determined, Mr. Justice Tyebjee said, turned upon a proper construction of the letter of guarantee, dated 3rd February 1902, passed by the defendants in favour of the plaintiffs. The defendants were agents of the Serampore Cotton Mills Company Limited, started some years ago in Calcutta. The plaintiffs were for many years debenture holders of the mills, holding 334 debentures of the "A" series, and 132 of the "B" series, which were issued for the purpose of raising monies on behalf of the mills. From the beginning while the mills were wound up in 1903, the Company was never really prosperous at all: They just only managed to swim The letter of guarantee referred to the guarantee of interest becoming due on the debentures: also to the non-enforcement of certain interest which had already become due. On the 15th December 1902, the defendants wrote a letter of revocation, putting an end to the guarantee, when the instalments which had become due remained unpaid. On the 15th December 1902, neither actual payment nor actual tender was made. The letter of 15th December, however, amounted to a ready and willing offer to pay, when the coupons, which the plaintiffs were asked to bring, were tendered. This was not tantamount to payment or equivalent to tender. Mr. Justice Tyebjee remarked that, if the defendants wanted to get rid of their guarantee, it was their duty to tender in cash the amount then due. Then, was there any laches on the part of the plaintiffs in not taking the coupons to the defendants till 3rd January 1903? There was no delay on the part of the plaintiffs, said the learned Judge of the lower Court, and they could not be at the beck and call of the defendants. Having regard to the nature of the business, the distance between Bombay and Calcutta, and the holidays which intervened, reasonable time ought to have been given to them. The lower Court held that the defendants, before putting an end to the guarantee, were bound to pay all the instalments which had become due up to 31st December 1902. A decree was given for the plantiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

Against this dicision, the defendants appealed on the grounds that the revocation was valid, and that tender of the two instalments of interest upon the debentures was not necessary. There were laches or delay on the plaintiffs' part in not presenting the coupons; and commercial business in Calcutta, from 19th December 1902 to 3rd January 1903, was not at a standstill on account of the holidays.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in the course of his judgment, said the only question was as to the true construction of the letter of 3rd February 1902. Though as between the Company and its debenture holders, interest was payable only on the presentation of coupons: still in the letter of the 3rd February, and for the purposes of the agreement evidenced thereby, interest was deemed to have fallen due on the half-yearly dates on which, according to the terms of the Debentures, the Company contracted to pay interest, or to be more accurate, on the last succeeding days, It was clear that before the interest fell due on 31st December 1902, there was no actual "payment of all instalments of debenture interest in arrears." As to the payment, the plaintiffs were under no obligation to go to the defendants to demand payment of the amount payable to them under the guarantee; it was the duty of the defendants as debtors, to go to the plaintiffs as their creditors and pay or tender their debt, but nothing of the kind was done. It was true the law of tender was not so strict in India as it was in England. But even judged by this standard, there was no tender: and the Judges of the Appeal Court, therefore, need not consider how far tender would have been in compliance with the proviso determining the liability. It had been suggested that the plaintiffs, in not presenting their coupons for payments as requested had determined the liabilities of the sureties. One of the instalments in arrears was that which fell due on 31st December 1902, and it was a matter of express case between the parties that the plaintiffs should forbear to enforce payment against the Company until such time as a profit and loss account of the Company should show a credit balance, and it had been conceded that this event did not happen. Obviously, therefore, the defendants had no ground to complain on this score. The plaintiffs were, under the circumstances, under no obligation to present their coupons before 3rd January 1903, The result was that Mr. Justice Tyebji had rightly decided in the plaintiffs' favour, and his decision must be confirmed with costs.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE SOMALILAND DESPATCHES.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Captain W. B. Lesslie, R. E., Adjutant to C. R. E. Has been present throughout the operations in various capacities and has done first-rate service. He accompanied the Illig expedition, and was brought to notice by the Naval Commander-in-Chief for the value of his services.

Captain C. B. M. Harris, A. V. D., Inspecting Veterinary Officer. Has done excellent service, and shown great aptitude for administrative work. The veterinary charge of nearly 20,000 animals spread over a vast area is no light responsibility, and Captain Harris has shown himself willing and capable to accept it.

Captain H. E. S. Cordeaux, C. M. G., Political Officer. Has given me every assistance in dealing with the native population, friendly and otherwise. I am much indebted to him.

1st Brigade Staff.

Brigadier-General W. H. Manning, C. B. Has commanded his brigade most satisfactorily, and shown himself fitted for high command. I am much indebted to him for his loyal and hearty co-operation in furtherance of all my plans.

Captain J. H. Lloyd, 2nd 3rd Gurkhas D.A.A.G. and Q.M.G. Has shown himself to be a valuable Staff Officer in the field, and he is strongly recommended by his Brigadier.

2nd Brigade Staff.

Brigadier-General C. G. M. Fasken. An Officer of much experience. Has commanded his brigade most satisfactorily, and shown every ability for high command. He has given me every possible help and assistance.

Captain P. C. Eliot-Lockhart, D.S.O., Queen's Own Corps of Guide, D.A.A.G. and Q.M.G. Is a very capable Officer and well qualified as Staff Officer of a brigade in the field.

Mounted Troops Staff.

Major (local Lieut.-Colonel) P. A. Kenna, V. C., D. S. O. 21st Lancers, An ideal commander of mounted troops, full of dash and energy. His vigorous pursuit of the enemy at Jidballi, after their defeat by the Infantry, virtually decided the campaign, as the enemy has never dared to face us since. He has commanded independent columns on several occasions and shown great aptitude for command.

Captain A. Skeen, 24th Punjabis, Staff Officer of mounted troops. Is an Officer of exceptional ability. He is most highly spoken of by Lieut.-Colonel Kenna.

Line of Communications Staff.

Lieut.-Colonel (local Colonel) J. C. Swann, the 101st Grenadiers, commanding. Is an Officer of much ability and experience, and has carried out his very onerous duties most satisfactorily.

Captain G. R. Roberts, R. E., Director of Army Telegraphs. Has rendered invaluable service to the whole Field Force. I cannot speak too highly of the way the Telegraph Section has worked under his able direction.

Major E. M. Woodward, Leicestershire Regiment, Base Commandant. Has had most arduous duties to perform, and has carried them out most satisfactorily The order and method introduced by him into the arrangements at Berbera are worthy of the highest commendation.

Lieutenant W. B. Roberts, the 101st Grenadiers. Has shown ability for staff work and a readiness to accept responsibility which are quite exceptional for an officer of his service.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Mounted Troops.

Brevet Major J. R. M. Marsh, Lincolnshire Regiment Commanding 1st Mounted Corps. Has shown himself a good commandant of Mounted Infantry. He has also done well in independent command of a detached column, notable at Galadi.

Major R. G. Brooke, 7th Hussars, D.S.O. Commanding 2nd Mounted Corps. A fine leader of mounted troops. Commanded the Eil Dab Column, in the second phase of the operations, very ably and satisfactory.

Major W. G. Walker, V. C., Bikanir Camel Corps. Under this Officer's able direction this corps of Imperial Service troops has rendered most notable and useful service throughout the campaign.

Captain G. C. Shakerley, King's Royal Rifle Corps. A very capable commander of Mounted Infantry. His company—all men of the same regiment—has now been continuously on active service for upwards of 2 years, and is in a high state of efficiency. He was severely wounded at Jidballi.

Brevet Major G. T. M. Bridges, R. A. Raised and commanded a corps of Tribal Horse. An Officer of great dash and gallantry. Was very severely wounded at Jidballi.

Major the Hon. J. G. H. H. Beresford, 7th Hussars. Raised and commanded a corps of Tribal Horse, and subsequently a second corps, which did excellent service in the second phase of the campaign.

Regimental Officer.

Major S. C. F. Jackson, D. S. O., Hampshire Regiment. Has done distinguished service with detachment of his regiment throughout the campaign He was also present with the landing party at Illig, where he and his men were most favourably brought to notice by the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant W. Bovet, R. E., No. 17 Company Sappers and Miners. This Officer has been through the whole campaign, from the landing at Obbia to the end of operations. He and his company have done very meritorious work.

Lieut-Colonel A. Wallace, 27th Punjabis. Has done good service not only in command of his regiment, but in various detached commands and reconnaissances. Commanded Infantry Brigade of General Fasken's Column during the operations to the north of the Sorl.

Major A. H. Eustace, 52nd Sikhs, Has commanded the regiment since the organization of the force into brigades. He is an Officer of great ability, and the regiment under him has served with much distinction.

Captain C. C. Fenner, 59th Sinde Rifles attached to the 52nd Sikhs. Commanded the regiment at Jidballi, where it formed the front face of the square.

Brevet Lieut-Colonel C. J. Melliss, V. C., the 101st Grenadiers. Has done good service in command of the regiment, but more especially in command of some tribal levies which did excellent partisan service before and during the second phase of the operations.

Colonel P. T. H. Aplin, 107th Pioneers under whom this regiment has done most invaluable work in road construction. The road over the Sheikh Pass alone is a splendid monument of the efficiency of the regiment in pioneer work.

Captain (local Lieut.-Colonel) A. S. Cobbe, V. C., D.S.O., 1st Bn, King's African Rifles. A very gallant Officer, highly commanded by General Manning Since General Manning was invalided he has commanded the 1st Brigade very satisfactorily.

Lieutenant (local Captain) G. R. Breading, 3rd Bn. Kings African Rifles. This Officer's name is specially brought to notice by General Manning as having commanded the detachment of this corps throughout the operations in Somaliland. He was wounded at Jidballi.

Captain (local Major) P. B. Osborn, D. S. O., King's African Rifles (Somali Mounted Infantry). An admirable leader of mounted troops, under whose able command even the Somali has shown himself capable of good work. At Jidballi he did all the scouting to the front and located the enemy's position, and the Somali Mounted Infantry have since done brilliant work in raiding and reconnaissance work.

Lieutenant R. D. Marjoribanks, 107th Pioneers, Intelligence Officer, of whom Lieut.-Colonel Walker states: "I consider him to be an exceptionally brilliant Officer and the best Intelligence Officer I have ever met."

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Captain H. de B. Codrington, Indian Army Assistant Director. Is a most valuable Departmental Officer, and is very highly reported on by the Director of Supply and Transport.

Captain H. A. Lane, 30th Lancers, Mentioned as having done special good work with the Silladar Transport Corps.

Captain F. C. Poole, D.S.O., R.G.A., Captain E. B. Macnaghten, R.A. Similarly mentioned for work with Somali Camel Corps, which they raised and organized.

The services rendered by the Transport Corps has been very great, and the work severe and unceasing, In selecting these three Officers only out of the large number that have been brought to my notice, I feel that I am exercising extreme moderation.

Captain A. R. Burlton, Indian Army, Supply and Transport at the advanced base, where he had a very important and responsible work. Since Colonel Yielding was invalided he has been carrying on the duties of Directors.

Medical Department.

The following are brought to special notice by the Principal Medical Officer as having done particularly valuable works.—Captain A. E. Hamerton, R. A. M. C. Captain C. Hudson, I. M. S.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel A. N. Rochfort, C. B., R. A., was employed as British Representative with the Abyssinian Forces, In this capacity he was of great service in urging the Abyssinian leaders forward, and inducing them to persevere. Had it not been for him, and the Officers under him, it is improbable that the Abyssinians would ever had reached Walwal and Wardair.

Commander C. J. C. Kendall, R. I. M., Marine Transport Officer. The work which has devolved upon this Officer has been of very heavy and responsible nature but has been thoroughly well carried out, trust that his services may be brought to notice of the Government of India in the Marine Department for some mark of recognition.

I desire to bring to special notice the services of Court Alberti, the Italian Representative with the expedition. All over relations have been most cordial and I trust that his services may be brought to the notice of His Italian Majesty's Government.

Native officers.

Assistant Commandant Gurbaksh Singh, Bikanir Camel Corps.

Subadar Isar Singh 52nd Sikhs.

Subadar Bhairo Gujar, 119th Infantry (Mounted Infantry).

Resaldar Bhai Khan, 55th Silladar Camel Corps

Third Class Hospital Assistant, Mumtaz Ali Khan, No. 69, Native Field Hospital.

Native Rank and file. No. 33, Colour-Serjeant Haimedi, 1st Bn. King's African Rifles.

Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men.

Conductor H. Pepper, Indian Unattached List.

Sub-Conductor R. L. Bristow, Supply and Transport Corps.

Conductor F. J. Skinner, Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 844, Colour-Serjeant (Acting Detachment Serjeant-Major) Thomas Urry, 1st Bn. Hampshire Regiment.

No, 8592, Colour-Serjeant William George Crips, King's Royal Rifle Corps (Mounted Infantry).

No. 26941, Serjeant J. E. Symonds, R. E. (Telegraph Section)

List II—List of Officers whose good work it is desired to bring to notice.

HEAD-QUARTER PERSONAL STAON.

Lieutenant J. B. Egerton, 53rd Cavalry (Frontier Force), Aide-de-Camp. A young Officer of great promise and much force of character. He is now undergoing his third campaign in a total of 4 years' service.

Honorary Lieutenant Malik Umar Hyat Khan, 13th Tiwana Lancers. A native gentleman, and head of the Tiwani clan, who came out as an unpaid volunteer with one of the Silladar Camel Corps, and has since served as Orderly Officer, in which capacity he has been most useful and helpful.

Head-quarter Staff.

Captain L. D. Everett, King's African Rifles, Intelligence Officer. A very good Field Intelligence Officer.

Lieutenant W. H. Evans, R.E., Intelligence Officer. Has done exceptionally important work with various Sultans and Headmen along the coast from Berbera to Obbia.

Captain H. B. Protheroe-Smith, 21st Lancers, Superintendent of Army Signalling.

Captain E. P. Carter, R. A., Principal Ordnance Officer.

Major T. H. Handerson, Military Accounts Department.

Captain G. A. Beazeley, R. E., Survey Officer. A most zealous and indefatigible Officer, whose exertions to clear up the somewhat doubtful topography of the theatre of operations have been most successful.

Rev. Father E. Morgan, R. C., Senior Chaplain.

1st Brigade, Personal Staff.

Lieutenant H. W. Peoples, Reserve of Officers, A.D.C, to General Manning, by whom he is most highly reported on, A very smart young Officer.

2nd Brigade, Persoual Staff.

Lieutenant B. R. Morberly, 56th Infantry (attached 52nd Sikhs), Orrderly Officer. Strongly recommended by General Fasken.

Lines of Communication Staff.

Captain J. H. W. Pollard, Royal Scots Fusiliers D.A.Q.M.G.

Captain H. H. F. Turner, 2nd Lancers, Section Staff Officer.

Captain P. G. Grant R.E. Has done exceptionally good work with the base and on the lines of communication at Las Khorai in connection with embarkation of facilities at that port.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

No. 1 Corps, Mounted Troops.

Captain M. G. E. Bell, Rifle Brigade, Commanding No. 2 Company, British Mounted Infantry.

No. 2 Corps, Mounted Troops.

Captain W. J. Mitchell, 124th Infantry, Commanding No. Company, Indian Mounted Infantry.

Captain A. K. Rawlins, D.S.O., 24th Punjabis (Bikanir Camel Corps).

Captain J. H. Dsane, 1st Bn. Hampshire Regiment A first-rate Officer.

Lieutenant H E Henderson, 28th Mountain Battery. Present throughout the operations, and did good work with his guns at Jidballi.

Major W. B. Mullins, 27th Punjabis. Has done very well in command of independent columns, and on detached duties.

Captain C. P. Wynter 52nd Sikhs Highly recommended by General Fasken.

Lieutenant (local Captain) A C H Dixon, 6th Bn. King's African Rifles Somali Mounted Infantry who has done much good service with his company.

Supply and Transport.

Lieutenant H. W. Niven, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force), Commanding 55th Silladar Camel Corps.

Captain F. W. Hallows, Supply and Transport Corps.

Captain C. B. L. Clery, 125th Rifles, Commanding 3rd Somali Camel Corps.

Captain L. N. Beatty, 31st Lancers, Commanding 11th Somali Camel Corps.

Captain J. A. Longridge, Supply and Transport Officer, 1st Brigade.

Lieutenant C. L. Norman, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Commanding 1st Ekka Train.

Captain E. W. W. Scott, Army Service Corps.

The above Officers are brought to notice by the Director, Supply and Transport, as having done specially good work in a department which has been most highly tried during these operations.

Medical Services.

Captain S. de C. O'Grady, R.A.M.C., Captain F. L Blenkinsop, I.M.S., and Major F. W. Gee, I.M.S,

Especially brought to notice, in the order named, by the Principal Medical Officer.

Miscellaneous.

Commander E. W. Huddleston, R I M. This Officer was Marine Transport Officer at Obbia, and subsequently at Berbera until the arrival of Commander Kendall. He has rendered great service in the embarkation of troops at Las Khorai, which was latterly made very difficult owing to the surf.

Captain (Local Major) H. W. Ratting an, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Staff Officer to the Inspector General, King's Afriban Rifles.

Reverend J. M. Simms, Army Chaplain, Church of Scotland.

Revereud J. Blackbourne, Army Chaplain Church of England, The latter accompanied the 2nd Brigade through the operations.

Mr C. W. Wynch, Superintendent of Post Offices, to whom the whole force is indebted for its excellent postal service.

Mr. H. M. O'Byrne, Chief of Customs at Berbera; has been most helpful in procuring dhows, and in other matters connected with the harbour.

Naval and Marine.

I have already alluded in the body of my report to the great help and assistance, I have received from His Majesty's warships on this station, and would ask that the names of the following Officers who have been from time to time Senior Naval Officers on this station, may be brought to the notice of the Admiralty:—Captain E. R. Pears, R. N. late of his Majesty's shiy Perseus, Captain F. S. Pelham R. N. His Majesty's ship Fox Commander A. J. Hotham, R. N. Majesty's ship Porpoise," to whom I would add Commander M. R. Hill, his Majesty's ship Perseus, who conducted the negotiations with the Warsengeli Sultan for the establishment of a post and for the embarkation of our troops at Las Khoral,

I would also bring to notice the service of the R. I. M. S. Hardinge, which has been employed as a hospital ship throughout the operations except for a short period), and to ask that the services may be brought to the notice of the Government of India, for suitable recognition together with the names of the Officers who have commanded her—Commander A J G Piffard R I M Commanded T. A. L de Berry R. I. M,

Native Officers.

Subadar Bhagwant Singh, Bikanir Camel Corps Jamadar Ishar Singh, 45th Sikhs (Mounted Infantry Subadar Krishna Appaji, No. 19 Company. 3rd Sappers and Miners. Subadar Siwa Moduck, the 101st Grenadiers. Subadar Major Rahim Khan, 107th Pioneers. Resaldar Mahomed Ishmail Khan, 56th Silladar Camel Corps. Resaldar Mahomed Sharif Khan 57th Silladar Camel Corps.

Warrant Officers, Non-commissionsd Officers and Men.

Conductor A. J. Furgess, Indian Ordnance Department. Conductor H. T. Gasson, R. E., Field Park. Staff Quarter-Master Serjeant W. Dornan, Army Service Corps. Staff-Serjeant J. C. Rosser, Indian Untached List. Staff Serjeant-Farrier P. A. Pope, Army Veterinary Department. Armonrer-Serjeant (2nd class) Allan Gibb. Army Ordnance Department attached to the King's African Rifles.

No. 293, Colour-Serjeant A. E. Ayres, Rifle Brigade (Mounted Infantry).

Sergeant G. F. Vahey, Supply and Transport Corps.

Serjeant G. Griffen, 1st Bn. Dorsetsnire Regiment, attached to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Serjeant W. Cain the Cameronians, attached to the Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 14008, Corporal D. Watt, R.A.M.C., Ambulance Corps.

Lance-Corporal (local Serjeant) G. W. Moris, 1st Bn. Lincolnshire Regiment.

Lance-Corporal H. Dobson, King's Royal Rifle Corps (Provost Estalishment).

MISCELLANEOUS!

Mr. C. St. C. Cameron, Military Accounts Department.

Mr. Gariba, Indian Postal Department.

I desire in conclusion to bring to special notice the service of the following Officers:—

Political Officer.

Mr. J. L. Baird (Diplomatic Service) is a most reliable official of, I think, exceptional ability, His previoue experience of Abyssinia was most useful, and his advice always sound. His accomplishments as a linguist were of considerable service.

Special Service Officers.

Major H. M. Alone, 3rd Bn. West Indian Regiment previouss to joining my staff had resided for 1 year in Abyssinia. He is colloquially proficient in Amharic and his information regarding the people and the country is reliable.

Captain Arthur Duff, 3rd Bn. Gordon Highlanders is an Officer of enterprise and sound judgment. His excellent manner with natives combined with his proficiency in shooting made a favourable impression.

Major J. W. Jennings, D.S.O Royal Amry Medical Corps by his sympathy and unremitting attention to the sick won the esteem of all those with whom he came in contact.

Consular Service.

Mr. J. Gerolimato British Vice-Counsul at Harrar, has rendered the most valuable assistance to the British Officers, who have been on three occasions associated with the Abyssinian army. I can speak personally of the last two occasions when his adivce and local knowledge were invaluable

A TOO LOVING WIFE.

MR. A. LUCAS, Sessions Judge of Poona, in August last, convicted Thaki, wife of Joma Dhankse, of an attempt to administer to her husband unwholesome food mixed with powder glass in order to cause death and sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for two years. An appeal by the accused was considered at the High Court, on Thursday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused aged 15 years, caste Koli, occupation house hold work, committed by Mr. S. S. Bhide, first class Magistrate in the district of Poona was charged with mixing powdered glass with cooked vegetables and onions and giving it to her husband to eat, with the intention of killing him at Kopre in the district of Poona on the 16th June last. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. After reading the evidence, especially the confession of the accused, Mr. Lucas thought that the offence she had committed was more properly an attempt to administer a poison. He therefore convicted her of an offence under the Indian Penal Code, sections 323 and 511. He said the accused was quite young, but from her confession it appeared that she intended to kill her husband. Although he did not consider that her offence amounted to an attempt to commit murder, because it was doubtful whether the administering of powdered glass would cause death except in very exceptional circumstances still as this was the second case of this kind which had been committed to the Sessions within the last month; and as he thought a somewhat severe sentence was necessary in the ends of justice he sentenced the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The accused in her petition of appeal to the High Court, said since the time her husband had kept a mistress he was guided by her and acted as she told him to do. She bore an ill feeling in her mind towards accused; and she having powdered the glass mixed it in the bread. Then she went and informed her husband and got up false evidence against her and trumped up this case with a view to ruin her. She was the wife of her husband by marriage. She had no desire to abandon her husband. Hence the mistress having practiced deception on her husband brought about the whole of this incident. If such an act of enmity took place under such circumstances, she said she could not help it.

Their lordships on looking at all the circumstances of the case confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

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"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bath and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc. sell it.

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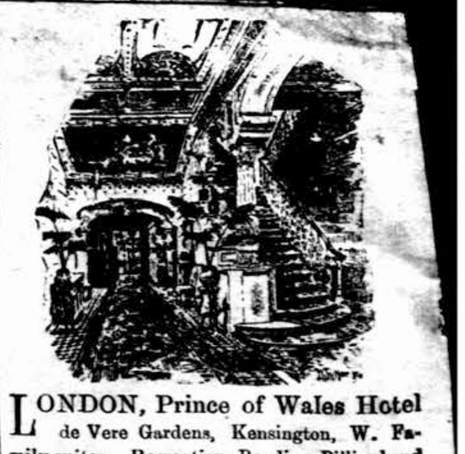
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affects the peace of families and the stability of governments—a dyspeptic's vagaries are dangerous. Food ferments; gases distend and torment; poisons slowly and insidiously creep into every recess of the system. Get Nature's Herbal Extract. Increases gastric juice—clears your system of poisons that sap your vitality—restores your normal tone and spirits.
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Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

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Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of Asthma and Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis and Irritation of the air passages.
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ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give a relief from gasping for breath.
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A Life Saved
Never give up. No matter how ill you are. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured some terrible cases, and it will cure you.

Mr. Thos. H. Cashel, Barrel Creek, Dripstone, New South Wales, writes:
"I feel it my duty to let suffering people know what a wonderful blood-purifying medicine is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. My illness began with sharp pains in the limbs, while I was handling wet wool. After a day or two I could not walk, and suffered terrible pains. My face turned nearly black, large red blotches came out all over my body, and then I became delirious. I was in two hospitals for some time, and everything was tried, but I grew weaker and weaker, and became convinced that nothing could be done for me. I had heard so much about Ayer's Sarsaparilla that I thought I would give it a trial as the last hope. After taking one bottle I thought I felt a little better. So I procured another bottle, and then another, and still another. I gradually improved, and in due time left my bed for the first time in six months. I am now in good health, and I say to every one that Ayer's Sarsaparilla saved my life."
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."
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contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.
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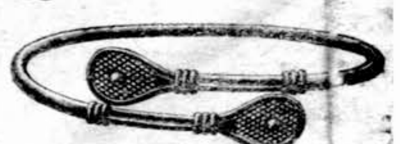
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SEND FOR OUR NEW JEWELLERY LIST, SENT POST FREE.

THE WEST END WATCH CO., BOMBAY, HORNBY ROAD, Opposite G. P. O.

[illegible] OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

DIVIDED IN DEATH.

Some Haddingtonshire villagers are crying out against a condition of affairs which permits their cemetery to be an offence against decency and a danger to health. If all rural communities were as frank in their avowals we should hear many more stories of a similar character. The scene of the "Elegy" has been twice or thrice extended, and in most old villages there exists similar need without facilities for meeting it. There is one direction in which the precipitate closing of a cemetery may operate harshly, and the following may be taken as an instance. Some years ago a family vault was purchased by a family which, at the death of the father, scattered. Just recently the widow died, and preparations were made to bury her in the family grave. The eldest son went down to the little town in which the cemetery lies. "You can't bury anyone here," he was told. "But we have a family vault in the churchyard, and only my father is buried in it," was the answer. "That does not matter we have an order-ingcouncil; you challenge that if you dare," was the reply. No doubt the necessary announcements of the closing of the cemetery had been made, but that family had been totally unaware of it and the two old people lie a hundred miles apart instead of in the same grave.

THE MAN WHO MADE US.

Friday being the anniversary of William the Conqueror's death, the unthinking perhaps looked in Westminister Abbey for his tomb. It is not there. His bones have been scattered a long age to the four winds. The Abbey which he so loved, which ran red with the blood of his soldiers and the Saxon mob on the day of his crowning, was to hold no place for him. He died at Rouen, and those about him stripped his body and left it as if it had been that of a leper. One pious knight carried the corpse to Caen and had it buried in the own church of this founder of the greatest nation in the world. And while they lowered the body into the grave, claimants clamoured for the price of the ground in which it was to be laid. The church had been the Conqueror's; he had forgotten to pay for the land on which to build it. The debt was paid before the grave might close over him. It was a poor investment. The Huguenots tore open the grave in the sixteenth century and destroyed the monument and a second riot in 1793 scattered the last mortal remnants of the great man, and there remains no relic of him whom posterity ranks with Alexander the Great and Constantine.

THE UNRIVALLED.

And so far another year Captain Webb's Channel record stands, gallant as have been the attempts to equal it. He failed once before he managed to get across Channel. Two days before success crowned his efforts he was driven to leave the water in consequence of the tremendous current and heavy weather. Even as it was on his triumphal voyage he was almost defeated at the point where Burgess was compelled to relinquish his attempt. Webb was in the water nearly twenty-two hours, having in that time swum about forty miles. It was not a great reward for which he set out—only a wager of £125, but the public subscription which followed made the payment handsomer. But Webb was not a man of means; had he been he would not have gone to his death by way of Niagara Falls. It may not be generally known that Webb, who was the son of a doctor, is survived by a brother, who is still in practice in the profession to which his father belonged.

DEBIT AND CREDIT.

The Japanese may be finding the millet crop a disadvantage to them in their pursuit of Kuropatkin, but when winter sets in they will be glad enough of the supply. They will be in a land of plenty for the next few months. Unless the Russians have devasted farm and field there will be an abundance of grain and flesh foods. And the Japanese may be relied upon to do themselves as well as did General Sherman who on his march through Georgia kept his army on full rations and starting with only 200 head of cattle, finished up with six times that number and so many horses, mules, and wagons that he did not know where to put them all. They marched sixty miles wide in places advancing twelve miles daily. Then at the end of it Sherman was able to place at the disposal of President Lincoln as a Christmas box the city of Savannah with 590 heavy guns and ammunition as well as 25,000 bales of cotton.

THE INIMITABLE JAP.

One may rest assured that so desirable a precedent will not be passed unheeded by the all-observant Japanese. We may look to their generals following as nearly as may be in Sherman's footsteps. They are inimitable imitators. No example is wasted on them. I have been hearing a story of a son of Japan who was over here in a great engineering works, learning what there was to be taught. A new gun was in process of manufacture for the British Government. A friend noticed that the little Jap made innumerable memoranda on tiny fragments of paper. All these he carried away each night. They proved to relate to the measurements of the new gun then in process of secret manufacture. And by the time that the weapon was ready to be tested by our War Office [illegible] the full particulars of its make and capacity [illegible]usly pieced together from the myriad fragments of paper, were in the hands of the Japanese Government at Tokio. The little man had not wasted his time or his pieces of paper in the English gun-foundry.

FIVEPENCE FARTHING.

The widow has two children—one a little girl, the other a crippled boy still younger. A warm-hearted [illegible]gator carried off the little girl for a few days [illegible] country; the cripple was too feeble to go. [illegible]e gave the girl a halfpenny—a fortune to her. She would divide her wealth with her little brother at home in the slums, she determined. The postman stops at the door of a squalid dwelling in the East-End. Gracious goodness, he has a registered letter! "Fourpence to pay, please, missus," says he. "This letter, containing money, has been forwarded unstamped, and there's double registration fee to pay." The poor woman has not at the moment a penny in the world; she manages to borrow threepence, and the postman says he will pay the other penny himself and trust her until the morrow. She opens the letter. In it is—a farthing! and with it a scrawl from her tiny daughter: "Dear mother, this is for Willie. I shall send another farthing when I get one." The poor woman has to borrow another penny to pay the postage of her letter, saying to receive any more farthings sent on the same terms will drive her into the workhouse.

A "SACRED" OFFICE.

Others may come and offices may go, but that of executioner for France passes from father to son with all its peculiar prerogatives and limitations. Joseph Jekyll once gave a description of the French executioner which makes interesting reading to-day. "The post is sacred here," he said, and approaches the noblesse in the right of using a sword, and the priesthood in being proscribed entry at all spectacles but that of the profession. If blood unsullied by improper alliances can ennoble then I know of none purer and uncontaminated, for a French hangman can marry none but a French hangmans' daughter. Add to all this a bag, ruffles, embroidery, and (at Paris) a coach, and the Cham of Kamchatka is not a finer personage. Since that was written France has adopted the guillotine, but the unenviable eminence of the executioner continues undiminished. In England no such dignity attaches to the task of ending criminals wretched lives. The office holder is as a rule recruited from the ranks of barbers or cobblers and is paid by results so much per victim with the rope used as perquisite.

A WISH FULFILLED.

Saturday was a day of mourning in Austria, a day on which the exalted and the humble alike would recall the desperately unhappy event of which it was the sixth anniversary. The Empress of Austria had her wish and her death realised a prothetic saying. I would like to have a quick painless death—not to die in my bed she had said to a companion a few days before the fatal blow was struck. That had long been her desire to meet death boldly but not long to contend with him. The close of my life will probably be surprising for an Empress she mused. The arrogances and pride of men are often punished by fate and this may prove my retribution for many things. But the strange half-demented sufferer who it is likely, contemplated dissolution by her own hand when she talked in this strain never thought of the assassin and his cruel weapon. This was a triangular file four inches in length. It broke the fourth rib, penetrated the lungs and pericardium and served the heart. Death, the physicians said, was gradual and painless and the poor lady knew so little of the nature of her hurt that the started question, What is the matter was on her lips when she died.

ROYALTY'S IMMUNITIES.

The contribution to the local rates which the King has been making at Windsor will remind elderly residents there of struggle which took place between the Prince Consort and the rating authority. The latter claimed to rate the Flemish Farm, occupied by the Prince, who replied that the farm was Royal property in Royal occupation. Therefore he refused to pay. Legal experts supported the position of the Prince. Thereupon the rating authority presented that the farm was such a great proportion of the whole parish, and the Prince, with his fat cattle sold for profit and the revenue derived from the crops, could well afford to pay, and save the rest of the parish from suffering a great injustice. This the Prince was willing to do—voluntarily, but not on compulsion, and handsomely made over yearly thereafter a sum equalling what would have been the rate duly levied.

A MIRACLE.

The poor creature who has been on her trial charged with having drowned her three children was more fatally successful than another of her sex tried at the Oxford Assizes some years ago. In a wood was a well nearly 140 feet deep. Two men quite by accident stumbled across it and to their amazement heard cries proceeding from the bottom of it. All other means having failed, they persuaded a boy to allow himself to be lowered. The lad brought up with him a fine baby thirteen months old. It was cut about the back of the head and a little bruised but otherwise unharmed. It proved to be the child of a woman who had thrown it down the well intending to murder it. By a miracle it had lodged on a bed of soft lives and moss. More wonderful still it had remained there for thirty-nine hours. It was brought out alive recorded under treatment and when they brought it into Court where its mother was sentenced, a princess might have been proud to own it.

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LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

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CIGARETTES
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Hand-made from selected parcels of the finest Virginia Tobaccos. To the cultured and discriminating smoker, there are no other Cigarettes that will give such keen satisfaction and enjoyment.

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Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drug, and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary. They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

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Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case. Rs. 35.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.

Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30. Plain, complete, in case. Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.

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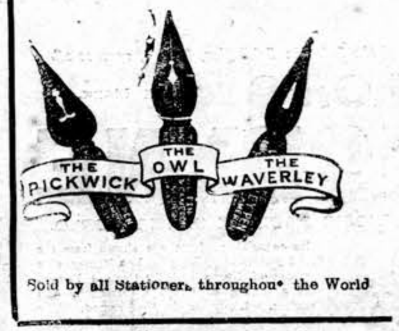

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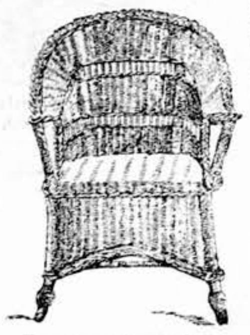
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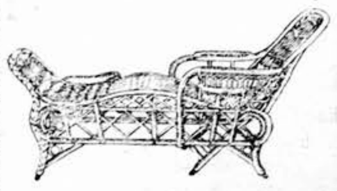
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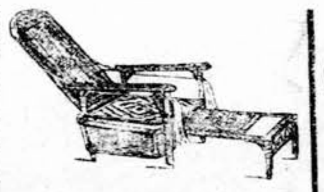
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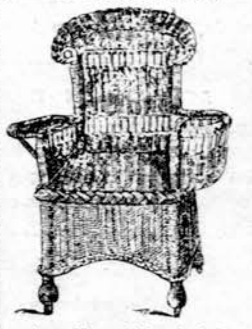
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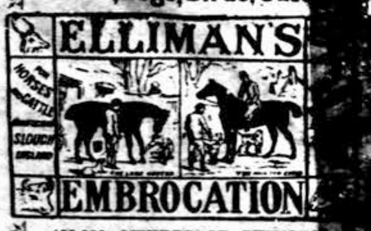

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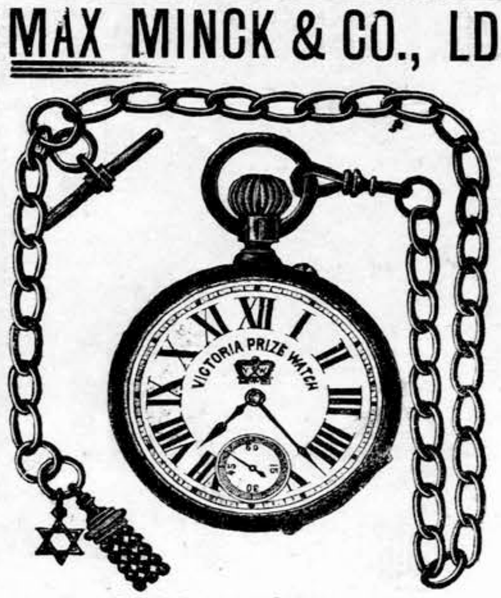

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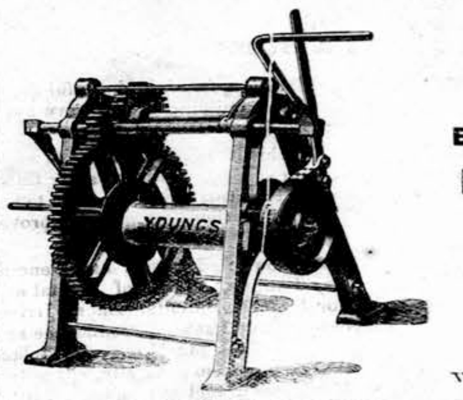

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